The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8341—VOL. LI. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1865. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Sheridan-street, Gundagai, Mrs. William Marshall, of a son.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, Bay-street, Glebe, Mrs. John Walton, of a daughter.

On the 23rd instant, at the Commercial Bank, Queanbeyan, Mrs. H. Glennie, of a daughter.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, 881, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. H. D. Welch, of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, at Petersleigh, Cook's River Road, Mrs. M. Metcalfe, of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, at 3, Jessie-terrace, Upper William-street, Mrs. J. Henriques, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th ultimo, at Port Denison, by the Rev. John Reid, William John (cousin to the bride), eldest son of the late Mr. James Graham, of Campbelltown, to Amelia Sarah, eldest daughter of W. Fowler, Esq., J.P., Campbelltown.

On Thursday, the 23rd instant, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., David, the third son of Mr. Hugh Brodie, builder, of this city, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Davison, builder, of Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd instant, in a paddock near the residence of his parents, Henry, son of Mr. Henry Goodsell, Newton, accidentally drowned, aged 2 years and 10 months.

On the 23rd instant, at his residence, Meriville, Campbelltown, Mr. Edward Davis, in his 58th year.

On the 24th instant, at his son's residence, Samuel Kettle, Esq., aged 88 years, late of the firm of Kettle and Davis, merchants, Liverpool, England, and father of J. I. Kettle, Esq., J.P., Sydney.

On Saturday, the 25th instant, at the residence of his mother, Albion House, Elizabeth-street South, Samuel T. Hughes, aged 36 years, only son of the late John T. Hughes, Esq.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamships, performing the POSTAL SERVICE during this and the following months as under:—

PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, H. S. Machin, commander, will LEAVE NELSON for SYDNEY	March 3rd,
ARRIVING at SYDNEY	March 10th,
LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND	March 15th.
TARARUA, 800 tons, J. Gardyne, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO	March 15th,
OTAGO, 800 tons, W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND for SYDNEY	March 1st,
ARRIVING at SYDNEY	March 8th.
PHŒBE, 700 tons, E. Wheeler, commander, will LEAVE MANUKAU	February 28th,
For TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, OTAGO, and BLUFF.	
LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON ..	March 15th,
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU, with passengers ex Sydney steamer	March 22nd.
AIREDALE, 400 tons, R. F. Ferguson, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON, with passengers for Sydney steamer	February 25th.
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU	March 2nd,
ARRIVING at MANUKAU ..	March 4th.
LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, T. Randall, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND	March 3rd,
For NAPIER, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO,	
LEAVE OTAGO for AUCKLAND ..	March 20th,
ARRIVING at AUCKLAND ..	March 29th.
CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons, G. Ponsonby, commander, will LEAVE MELBOURNE for AUCKLAND	March 10th.
EGMONT, 550 tons, ——, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND	March.
AUCKLAND, 800 tons, J. Hagley, commander,	

Extra boat.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 4.

To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11.

To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, THIS DAY, MONDAY, at noon.

To BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.

To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To ROCKHAMTON.—BOOMERANG, THIS AFTERNOON, MONDAY, at 5.

To PIONEER RIVER.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per Diamantina.

To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY, 8th March, at 5 p.m.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, 28th instant.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, 7th March.

From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 7th March.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

FURTHER REDUCTION of FREIGHT on HORSES to BRISBANE.

On and after this date the freight on horses to BRISBANE by this Company's Steamers will be

TWO POUNDS PER HEAD.

Special arrangement made for a larger number.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street, July 22nd, 1865.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO BRISBANE.—The A. S. N. Co. now issue RETURN TICKETS to BRISBANE, available for TWO MONTHS, by ANY of their STEAMERS, for

FOUR POUNDS.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO BRISBANE.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship

YARRA YARRA

will sail for the above port TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.

Saloon	£2 5 0
Ditto return ticket (available for two months)	4 0 0
Steerage	0 12 6

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

For BRISBANE and IPSWICH.

LADY BOWEN,

P. QUAYLE, commander,

will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, at 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.

Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street, February 25.

H. R. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 12 mid-day.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

C. and R. R. S. N. CO.—Steamship URARA, for MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SPEC, for BROUGHTON CREEK, Shoalhaven, on Wednesday. G. R. NICOL, Lime-street Wharf.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The CONCORD, on MONDAY next, from Market Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTING'S RIVER, going to up HURSLEY.—The schooner CARNATION, J. SMITH, master, on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

MARY, for WINGHAM, Manning River.—Freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORPETH.—☞ The ORIENT will leave TO-MORROW. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR BOWEN, PORT DENISON.—The clipper schooner POST BOY, GASCOIGNE, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will be quickly dispatched. MOLISON and BLACK.

VIXEN, for ROCKHAMPTON, ☞ at the urgent request of shippers, is detained until THIS DAY. Has only room for a few tons, for which or passage, early application is necessary to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR WANGANUI and TARANAKI.—The clipper schooner MARY ANN, Captain CUTHBERT, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—TO

WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.; and Kiama, at 11 p.m.

ULLADULLA.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

MORUYA.—Steamer, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

MERIMBULA.—Hunter, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer, 9th March.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.

These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—

From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

On SUNDAY.

SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.

Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.

Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8; and on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, at same hour; returning from GOSFORD same days at 2 p.m.

Phœnix Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The barque LION will be quickly dispatched.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The favourite regular trader ELLESMERE, R. E. ROBINSON, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—(To follow the Mariposa.)—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander (now hourly expected), will be dispatched from the Patent Slip Wharf ten days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

MARIPOSA, FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ Will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON.—☞ The A1 clipper barque FANNY FISHER, J. BROWN, commander, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN.—To clear THIS DAY, the regular trader JANE LOCKHART, WILLING, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The splendid A1 clipper barque AUSTRALIND, 800 tons burthen, ALEXANDER BARRACK, commander, clears at the Customs on Saturday. This vessel has just completed one of the quickest voyages of the season, and passengers are invited to inspect her unrivalled accommodation in cabin and steerage.

Rates of passage—Cabin, £30; Steerage, £16.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP WALTER HOOD, for LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The above vessel has the whole of her cargo down, and will sail on THURSDAY, 2nd March. Two side cabins to let. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TO PASSENGERS for ENGLAND.—To sail 15th March, 1865.—VIMIERA, 1000 tons, GREEN, commander, will follow the DUNCAN DUNBAR, and sail as above without fail.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON.—The splendid new iron clipper ship, CITY OF SYDNEY, 1181 tons register, A 1 20 years, H. HUGHES, commander. This fine ship has all her dead weight engaged, and is now receiving wool. Has a full poop, and splendid accommodation for passengers.

Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

Wool received at Marsden's.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.—For LONDON direct, to follow the CITY OF SYDNEY. The unrivalled Clipper ship GOLDEN CITY, will load on arrival from Brisbane.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The fast-sailing barque STATESMAN, 295 tons register, SAMUEL COYSH, master, will sail 8th March. Wool received at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT,
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite clipper ship NOURMAHAL, 1400 tons burthen, J. FOWLER, commander, A1 at Lloyd's for 13 years, now loading at Circular Quay.

Wool is now being received at Marsden's Stores.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to Captain FOWLER, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS only.—For LONDON direct.—To sail on the 20th MARCH, the splendid A1 clipper ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, HENRY QUIN, commander. The accommodation for passengers on board this fine ship is very superior, the cabins being lofty and well ventilated. The above named ship, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch. Wool is now being received at Marsden's stores. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES:—

First cabin, according to accommodation required.

Second ditto .... £25 to £30

For plans of cabins, freight, &c., apply to

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship LIBERATOR, 1000 tons, J. H. VOLLAR, commander, will sail on 28th instant. Has a full poop, with superior accommodation for first-class passengers. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, for LONDON.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Passengers must be on board by MONDAY NIGHT, as the ship will go to sea at daylight on TUESDAY MORNING.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, for LONDON.—A LADY who is taken ill and unable to proceed by the above vessel, having paid half the passage money in SECOND CABIN, would RE-LET the same. Address S. C., HERALD Office.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship STRATHDON, 1011 tons register, GEORGE H. PILE, commander, will sail for the above port on the 10th MARCH. This vessel has just completed the passage from London hence in 77 days. Has splendid saloon accommodation, and carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply on board at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE. 24th January.

STEAM to ENGLAND.—WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON, to sail from Melbourne 1st April, the splendid screw steamship

ROYAL STANDARD,

2032 tons register, A1 for 22 years,

G. H. DOWELL, commander.

This magnificent steamship has just arrived in Melbourne, and will be dispatched on her return trip punctually on the 1st April. The accommodations for all classes of passengers are very superior, and the rates of passage are moderate.

Apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, agents, Melbourne; or 141, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR LONDON.—FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—The clipper steamship NEPTUNE, 661 tons register, ROBERT KERR, commander, fully rigged, carrying about 1400 bales wool, will meet with the utmost dispatch.

First-class accommodation for eight passengers, including cabin furniture, linen, &c.

Wool received at Talbot's shed.

For rates of freight and passage, apply to Captain KERR, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SHIP YANG TSZE, from LONDON.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

FOR SALE, a first-class Waterman's SKIFF. J. BELL, boat-builder, Balmain.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP LLOYD RAYNER, from LONDON.—Unless ENTRY is PASSED at 10 a.m., THIS (Monday) MORNING, the undermentioned goods will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense:—

DC&Co.— 10 quarter-casks brandy
800 cases ditto
50 ditto cordials
1000 ditto geneva,
Consigned to Messrs. D. Cohen and Co.

B in diamond—1 case, consigned to F. Lassetter.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

CONSIGNEES per ISABELLA, from NEW YORK, are requested to pass their ENTRIES for Towns' Wharf, where the ship will commence to discharge on TUESDAY. R. TOWNS and CO.

TONNAGE required, for conveyance from Champion Bay, Western Australia, to Sydney, for about 400 tons Copper Ore.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR SALE, to close a partnership, a VESSEL, 182 tons register, A1, £2 10s. per ton cargo; large cargo ready for sea. Apply to LANE and CO., Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, ☞ the clipper barque H. L. RUTGERS, 405 tons American, 456 tons English, built at New Jersey, in 1855; newly coppered, and carries a large cargo on a light draught of water. This vessel is known as one of the most successful cattle ships in these waters, and is well found in everything, and fit to carry dry and perishable cargoes to and from any part of the world. For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR SALE, ☞ the clipper Schooner OSPREY, 120 tons burden; carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, and fit to proceed to any part of the world. For further particulars apply on board, in Johnstone's Bay; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.

Capital, £1,000,000.

The undersigned are authorised to issue POLICIES at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES of PREMIUMS, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, or at Ports in Europe, India, or China.

DE PASS, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Agents for Australia and New Zealand.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior,
New Pitt-street, Sydney.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY REGATTA.—The Entrances for the Handicap Boat Race will be received on THIS DAY, the 27th, between the hours of 8 and 9 p.m. at Messrs. PUNCH and M'GRATH'S, George-street. The committee are requested to meet at the same place, at 8 p.m.

J. CARROLL, hon. sec.

STEAM EXCURSION to MIDDLE HARBOUR on MONDAY, February 27.—The steamer VESTA will leave the Circular Quay at 10 and 1 a.m., calling at Woolloomooloo.

A band will be in attendance.

Tickets, 2s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the ordinary Half-yearly General meeting of the Proprietors of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, held on the 24th day of January last, a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Head Banking House of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of March proximo, at noon precisely, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the following proposal for an alteration in the Deed of Settlement relative to the amount of remuneration payable to the Directors, viz.:—

"That clause 44 be altered by the substitution of the words 'one thousand' for the words 'five hundred.'"

By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 24th February, 1865.

THE CADIANGULLONG CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the first General MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th of February instant, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the company, No. 5, Exchange, Bridge-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors up to 31st January last, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
J. H. MILLER, Manager.

Sydney, 10th February.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Sixteenth Annual MEETING of this society will be held in its principal office, New Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the twenty-seventh day of February instant, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the directors on the business of the society for the past year, and on its state and prospects; to elect a director in the place of the Honorable James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C., who retires by rotation; to elect a director in the place of Professor John Smith, M.D., who is eligible for re-election (having been elected by the Board on the resignation of Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq.); to elect a director in the place of John Fairfax, Esq., who is disqualified owing to his having left the colony; and to elect an auditor in the place of Octavius Bayliffe Ebsworth, Esq., who retires by rotation.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney,
February 7, 1865.

The following gentlemen have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for election to the office of director.—

ARCHIBALD ASHDOWN, Esq.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Esq.
JOSHUA FREY JOSEPHSON, Esq.
GEORGE KING, Esq.
SAMUEL LYONS, Esq.
JOHN SMITH, Esq., M.D.

February 20.

N.B.—MEMBERS holding proxies are requested to arrange them alphabetically.

TO THE MEMBERS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you of my being a CANDIDATE for the office of DIRECTOR, requesting your support at the election to take place on the 27th instant, and should you favour me with your proxy, will record the vote as you may instruct.

I remain, your most obedient servant,
FRED. EBSWORTH.

New Pitt-street, 8th February, 1865.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to intimate that I am a CANDIDATE for one of the Vacancies in the direction of our Society, which will have to be filled up at the annual general meeting, to be held on 27th February instant.

As one of its earliest members—my first policies being Nos. 6 and 55—I have always felt a warm interest in the Society; and if I am favoured with your support I beg to assure you that my best services will be devoted in promoting its prosperity.

I beg to remain yours most respectfully,
A. ASHDOWN.

1, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, Sydney.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—I beg respectfully to inform you that I intend to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of Director in the above institution at the Annual General Meeting to be held on the 27th instant. J. F. JOSEPHSON.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of letters from several of the Members of the above Society who have kindly given or forwarded their proxies to me, and to assure them that I shall have pleasure in carrying out their instructions contained in such letters. J. F. JOSEPHSON. 27th February.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—I beg leave to offer myself a CANDIDATE for the office of AUDITOR, now about to become vacant, and soliciting the favour of your support, I remain your obedient servant,

A. H. J. BAASS.

SYDNEY CO-OPERATIVE BAKING COMPANY.—An adjourned Special General MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their place of business, 54, Goulburn-street, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, at half-past seven o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of taking steps to commence a Grocery Store, and to legalise the Company.

By order of the Board.
JOHN DODD, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The Annual MEETING of Proprietors and Shareholders will be held in the hall of the Library, Bent-street, on MONDAY, 13th March, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of electing office-bearers, and for taking steps to clear off the remaining liabilities. A full attendance is urgently requested.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

NOTICE.—If DONALD FERGUSON, son of the late HELEN M'NEIL or FERGUSON, and nephew of MALCOLM M'NEIL, farmer, Duchray, parish of Drymen, and county of Stirling, in Scotland, will communicate with CHRYSTAL and MONTEATH, solicitors, in Stirling, Scotland, he will hear of something to his advantage. Should the said Chrystal and Monteath have no communication from, or concerning the said Donald Ferguson between this date and first May, 1865, the executrix of the late Malcolm M'Neil will wind up and divide the estate amongst the representatives known to her.

Stirling, 8th October, 1864.

ROBERT BENT.—Send address immediately to BENT'S Commercial Hotel, Geelong, Victoria.

A REPLY awaits B. C. at the HERALD Office, from Domi.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—George-street Markets, South Sydney.—A MEETING of the residents and proprietors in the above neighbourhood will be held at Mr. BURNS', Burrangong Hotel, corner of George and Sussex streets, THIS EVENING, the 27th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., to take into consideration the unsightly, filthy, and neglected state of the Haymarket, and to prepare a petition, urging the civic authorities to make such alterations and improvements in the same as will meet the requirements of the district.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Council.

Notice is hereby given, that a Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their Offices, Morpeth, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1865, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the half-year ended 31st January last, and of transacting any other business which may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the provisions of the deed of settlement.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Company's Offices, Sydney, 1st February, 1865.

NO. 2 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Annual MEETING, THIS EVENING, 7.30, Volunteer Office. Important business.

W. C. WINDEYER, Captain.

NO. 5 COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—MEETING at 7.30 for the adoption of suggested Rules for the Rifle Club.

WILLIAM FORDE, Captain.

THE ANNIVERSARY TEA MEETING will take place on TUESDAY next, February 28th, 1865, in St. Barnabas' Schoolroom. Tea on the table at half-past 6 o'clock; after which, addresses will be delivered by the Revs. H. King, —. Ord, F. Kemmis, and T. Smith.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, can be obtained of Mrs. Barnett, and Mr. Dalrymple, Parramatta-street; Mr. Withington, Francis-street; and Mr. Miller, Derwent-street.

TO PAINTERS. TO PAINTERS.—The abovenamed Trade are respectfully invited to attend a MEETING, to be held at the Pelican Hotel, South Head Road, on MONDAY EVENING, February 27th, at half-past 7 o'clock.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The usual MONTHLY MEETING of this Society will be held THIS EVENING, the 27th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the School of Arts, for the purpose of reading papers and discussing subjects connected with acclimatisation. Members are invited to attend.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Palmer-street.—Annual School Treat, on THURSDAY, March 2nd, to Hunter's Bay, Middle Harbour, per Breadalbane, from Woolloomooloo, at half-past 9 a.m. Tickets 2s. 6d. each; children half-price. N.B.—Tea provided for visitors.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The ANNUAL COMMEMORATION will take place on the 8th April.

H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The MORT TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP will be awarded on Commemoration Day.

Candidates are required to communicate their names to the Registrar on or before the 25th of March.

H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—REHEARSAL, in St. James's Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Members of the band and chorus are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

JOHN. W. WEEKES, hon. sec.

I. O. O. F. M. U.—NOTICE.—The members appointed on the committee to devise the best means to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the order in N. S. Wales are particularly requested to meet at the Hall, Sussex-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at half-past seven o'clock p.m.

F. REYLING, secretary.

TENDERS are invited to 1st March, for Carpenter's and Finishing Trades of an Hotel at Balmain. Plans and particulars with the architect, S. GLEADALL, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a VILLA at Burwood. Plans and specifications can be seen 149, Castlereagh-street.

DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

MUSIC.—G. F. WEST'S PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS of SACRED and OPERATIC AIRS.

Casta Diva (Norma), 2s 3d	Mose in Egito (Preghiera), 2s 3d
Deh! conte (ditto), 2s 3d	La Sonnambula (Morceaux), 2s 3d
Suoni la tromba (I Puritani), 2s 3d	Cujus animam (Rossini), 2s 3d
Oui la voce (ditto), 2s 3d	Hallelujah (Messiah), 2s 3d
A te o cara (ditto), 2s 3d	Agnus Dei (Mozart), 2s 3d
Robert, toi que j'aime (Robert le Diable), 2s 3d	Gloria (Mozart's 12th Service), 2s 3d
Tyrolienne (William Tell), 2s 3d	With verdure clad (Haydn), 2s 3d
Ah! che la morte (Trovatore), 2s 3d	Angels, ever bright and fair (Handel), 2s 3d
Fra poco (Lucia), 2s 3d	Dead March (Handel's Saul), 2s 3d.
Les Huguenots, 2s 3d	
Harmonious Blacksmith (Handel), 2s 3d	

(Postage to the country, 2d. each extra.)

READING and WELLBANK, book and music sellers, 350, George-street (next Flavelle's).

VICTORIA THEATRE.

PIT—ONE SHILLING.

First Night under New Management.

Mr. W. C. Barry, Mr. J. Rayner, and Mrs. Charles Poole, supported by a full and efficient company.

First time in Australia of the great drama

BEL DEMONIO, or Sixtus the Fifth.

As played by Mr. Fechter in London upwards of 270 nights.

Concluding with the IRISH SCHOOLMASTER.

BEL DEMONIO TO-NIGHT.—The Great Sensation Drama, in 7 tableaux.

THE PRIZE DRAMA OF THE SEASON.—BEL DEMONIO.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAX-WORKS.

Madame SOHIER has great pleasure in announcing that, at great expense, and by special arrangement with Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, of London, a cast of the notorious

FRANZ MÜLLER,

the murderer of Mr. Briggs (taken from a cast immediately after execution), has been added to the exhibition.

ORIGINAL DISSOLVING VIEWS, by the Oxy-hydrogen Lime Light, illustrative of the Sufferings of JOHN BUNYAN and his family.—Mr. J. B. M'CURE, Baptist minister of Sydney, will deliver Three LECTURES at the School of Arts, Balmain, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, February 27th and 28th, and March 2nd.

The first lecture will be illustrative of the life and sufferings of that prince of allegorists, John Bunyan, from the time of his arrest for preaching the Gospel until his liberation from prison, illustrated with Fifty Dissolving Views.

The second lecture will embrace those incidents in his life, connected with Agnes Beaumont, when Bunyan and Agnes were charged with seduction and murder, finishing with the time of Bunyan's deathbed—illustrated with Thirty Views; also Twenty-four Views of the Holy Land and other places will be exhibited.

The third lecture will be an exhibition of Ninety magnificent Scripture Scenes from the Old and New Testaments.

Doors open at half-past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Reserve Seats, 2s.; Children, half-price.

BALL and Supper, at Foresters' Hall, Waterloo, THIS (Monday) NIGHT. Lady and Gentleman, 5s.

LOYAL BALMAIN LODGE, I.O.O.F., M.U.—A SOIREE will take place on the occasion of

OPENING THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, 28th instant, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Darling and Jane streets, Balmain; E. W. Cameron, Esq., in the chair.

A chair, conducted by Mr. P. M'Cormack, accompanied by a lady pianist. An inaugural address by the G. M. of the District, and addresses are expected by the Rev. Dr. Tucker and ministers of the various denominations, Hon. T. W. Smart, Colonial Treasurer; the Chairman and Councillors of the Balmain Municipal Council, &c. Tea on the table at 7 p.m.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

THE LADY DON FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the distinguished and accomplished favourite
LADY DON,
supported by
THE HOWSON FAMILY,
and the
GREAT STAR COMPANY.

Special Notice.—The Lady DON engagement will positively terminate on SATURDAY, March 11.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
of Lady DON'S great impersonation of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
received on Saturday evening with tumults of applause.

First time, in Sydney, of Brough's elegant classical mythological extravaganza of
PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

THIS EVENING, Monday, February 27th,
the entertainments will commence with the successful Operatic drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN!
with nearly the whole of Wallace's beautiful music of
MARITANA.

Don Jose	Mr. Frank Howson
Don Cæsar De Bazan	Lady DON
Lazarillo	Miss Clelia Howson
Maritana	Miss Emma Howson.

INCIDENTAL MUSIC.

Opening chorus—Say, pretty maiden	Chorus
Romanza—It was a knight	Miss Emma Howson
Aria—The harp in the air	Miss Emma Howson
Duet—Of fairy wand	Mr. Frank Howson and Miss Emma Howson
Aria—All the world over	LADY DON
Chorus—Pretty gitana	Company
Duet—In turn, what say you?	Mr. Frank Howson and Miss Emma Howson
Aria—Farewell, my gallant captain	LADY DON
Ballad—Alas, those chimes	Miss Clelia Howson
Aria—Hither as I came	LADY DON
Trio—Turn on, old Time	LADY DON, Miss Clelia Howson, and Mr. Frank Howson
Grand Aria—Yes, let me like a soldier fall..	LADY DON
Ballad—In happy moments—Mr. Frank Howson	
Solo, Quartette, and Chorus—Health to the Lady—	Lady Don, Miss Emma Howson, Miss Clelia Howson, Mr. Frank Howson, and Company
Ballad—There is a flower that bloometh	LADY DON
Recitative—How dreary to my heart—	Miss Emma Howson
Aria—Scenes that are brightest	Miss Emma Howson
Aria—The heart by woe o'ertaken	Mr. Frank Howson
Song—Now my courage	Mr. Frank Howson
Duet—Sainted Mother—	Miss Emma Howson and Miss Clelia Howson.
Finale—With rapture glowing—	Company.

To conclude with (for the first time) Brough's classical burlesque of
PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA;
or the Maid and the Monster.

Polydectes (King of Seriphos, a little isle in the Ægean Sea, which may therefore be described as a little spot of Greese—a monarch oily in speech, unctuous in manner, infatuated with Danae and no other but her, interlarding his speeches with songs, in a style worthy of a Greasy) .... Mr. F. Howson

PERSEUS (the son of Danae—by Jove! A youth by no means devoid of mettle—particularly brass—a classical Babbage, the first who ever declared war against the great big (g) organ) .... LADY DON

Dictys (his friend and follower, formerly his life preserver—he having found Perseus when a b(u)oy, also afloat upon the briny waves, and it may be added, in a pickle as well as in the brine) .... Miss Lockhart

Lotsotineas	Princes—guests at Polydectes' table, and furnishers of Polydectes' Stable	Miss Murphy
Munidpartites		Miss M'Ewen
Heviipurseas		Miss Cochrane

Goldstickites (an officer of the court, a lord in waiting—for anything that may turn up) .... Mr. Daniels

Cepheus (King of Æthiopia, who, finding his dominions inundated by floods, has great difficulty in keeping his head above water, even though all goes on swimmingly around him—(Vide Ovid's Latin description of the Wet King and People, or the English translation of Dryden) .... Mr. Rogers

Phineus (his kinsman, betrothed to Andromeda, a young puppy, who, afflicted with hydrophobia, flies rabidly away from the water) .... Mr. Welsh

Hylceosaurus (a monster, fortunately extinct, "a devouring element," fearfully crooked in shape—in fact principally remarkable for his "awful twist") .... Mr. H. Jackson

Dullas (a citizen, by no means of "credit and renown" .... Mr. Hasker

Danae (the mother of Perseus, dwelling with him at the Court of Polydectes, where she finds herself bored, as well as lodging; vainly woo'd by the King—in fact, the more she wood, the more she woodn't) .... Mrs. Crosby

Cassiope (Queen of Æthiopia, and the cause of all her country's woes—believing herself too pretty, she could not see the cause was only too plain) .... Miss L. Arnot

Andromeda (daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope—a little duck, who nearly met a fowl end, through the poultry conduct of her parents) .... Miss E. Howson

Minerva (the goddess of wisdom, who, in consideration of the utter want of that commodity in the piece, has kindly consented, on this occasion, to officiate as chorus).. .... Miss C. Howson

Kautataria (a strong-minded female citizen of Seriphos, by far the better-half of Dullas .... Miss Dixon

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1st,
GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE,
Under the distinguished patronage of the Ministry.
Hon. Charles Cowper, Hon. T. W. Smart, Hon. J. Robertson, Hon. J. B. Darvall, Hon. J. F. Hargrave, and the Hon. W. M. Arnold, in compliment to
LADY DON.

SMITH, BROWN, AND COLLINS'
Veritable and Original
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
at the
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.

SECOND WEEK.—ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
OPERA NIGHT.

The past week these inimitable Children of Song gained nightly into favour with the audience.

Musical Connoisseur's Opinion:—"Their style, quiet and plaintive—their choruses, brimful of harmony. * * They do not diminish on acquaintance. * * They must be seen and heard to be appreciated.

ABECCO'S NEW SONG—
"The Moon behind the hill."
HERBERTE'S PLAINTIVE MELODY—
"When this cruel War is over."
The trio of "The winds whistle cold."
The comic scenes and acts will embrace the new scene of
SPIRITUAL SEANCES.
To conclude with the Christy's
BURLESQUE OPERA.
Mdlle Oyster Patti, with imitations of Carlotta and Adelina Patti .... W. P. Collins.

THIS EVENING, Monday, February 27th.
PROGRAMME.

Operatic Overture, with vocal effects, from the Bohemian Girl, arranged by La Feuillade	Christy's Minstrels
My Home in Kentuck	W. H. Caster
Never Mind	W. P. Collins
When this cruel War is over	Henri Herberte
Billy Patterson	Joe Brown
The Moon behind the hill	Signor Abecco
That's So	W. P. Collins
Quartette—Come where my Love lies dreaming—as originally arranged for the Veritable Christy's by the late Stephen Foster	Christy's Minstrels
Chorus—(Trovatore Burlesque effects)..	Christy's Minstrels.

An intermission of ten minutes.

The veritable Ministerial Polka........	Collins and Brown
Song—When time hath bereft thee	C. W. Rayner

RAPS, TAPS, and SPIRITUAL KNOCKERS;
Seances of an extraordinary nature;
Communion with the Spirits.

Henry Coohooovenden, a Medium..........	W. P. Collins
Mr. Moonshine, Professor of Spiritualism	E. Harvey.

SILVER BELT JIG,
By the Champion Dancer...... Joe Brown.
Trio—The Winds whistle cold .... Herberte, Rayner, and Collins.

OLD HEADS and YOUNG HEARTS.

Old Head (67 years old)	W. P. Collins
Young Heart (his son)	Joe Brown.

To conclude with the Christy's Burlesque of the
ITALIAN OPERA.
Mdlle. Oyster Patti (Prima Donna) .... W. P. Collins
Characters, by Messrs. Herberte, Rayner, Caster, Brown, Harvey, and numerous auxiliaries.
The Orchestra under La Feuillade.

Reserved seats, 5s.; gallery, 2s.; second class, 3s.
Seats can only be secured at Anderson's Music Warehouse, George-street.
Doors open at a quarter-past seven, to commence at eight.
Carriages may be ordered at a quarter after ten.

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations daily, with advice to training of children, profession, or trade, from 1s.; ditto from portraits or handwriting by post, 13 stamps. Astrology.—Nativities cast—orrery questions answered. Enclose with 13 stamps. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-street, between King and Hunter streets, Lloyd's-passage.

CHARLES BUDD and CO., Hosiers and Outfitters, 454, George-street, five doors north of Market-street.

CARTES DE VISITE, artistically coloured, two 5s., four 10s. SCHRODER, 646, George-st., Haymarket.

CARTES DE VISITE, truthful, artistic, well finished, at reduced prices. BIDEN, 247, Pitt-street.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO. have removed from 90, Clarence-street, to 56, Pitt-street, near Exchange.

EVENING CLASSES for the VIOLIN, and Instrumental Practices.—Gentlemen wishing to join, please to apply at Mr. HAIMBERGER'S, 11, Stanley-street, Catherine-terrace, opposite the Grammar School.

EDWARD FORD, Hay, Corn, and Provision Dealer, and General Commission Agent, "Old Oak Tree," No. 43, Park-street, one door from Elizabeth-street.—N.B. All orders and commissions punctually attended to.

F. JONES, Watchmaker, 9, Hunter-street. Every description of watches, clocks, &c., repaired on the premises.

KANGAROOS.—THOMAS PLAYFAIR, butcher, Lower George-street, is a purchaser for any number.

MISS JENKINS, having disposed of her Dressmaking and Millinery Business to the Misses DICKIE and NORTON, begs that all outstanding accounts will be paid to them without delay. Their signature will be a sufficient discharge. Sydney, 25th February, 1865.

REMOVAL.—Mr. HENRY BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, has removed from 27, Hunter-street, to No. 7, Wynyard-square, two doors from Municipal Council Chambers.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES.—The Offices of the EUROPEAN FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE SOCIETY have been REMOVED to No. 34, Hunter-street (next door to the Sydney Insurance Company).

16th January, 1865.

RICHARD LAMB and CO., 147, Pitt-street (nearly opposite the Union Bank), Wine and Spirit Merchants, beg to inform their numerous friends that, in addition to their stock of wines, &c., they have a constant supply of Australian Wines, of the finest description, wholesale, or by the single bottle.

W. WILLINGTON will close his Shipment of Parcels to Pickford's, per Walter Hood, the 28th, for the United Kingdom, America, and the Continent. Parcels, 6 oz., 1s. to London. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

£500 DOWNWARDS, advanced in sums as required. S. ASHLIN, Pitt-st., op. Union Bank.

£500 AND £200 to LEND, in one or more sums, on City freehold security. C. HATTON and CO., 400, George-street.

£5 REWARD.—Whereas my Step-daughter, ANN PRIMER, left her home on the 16th instant. Description: 17 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark brown hair, dark complexion, rather slender. Any person giving any information as will lead to her discovery, or will bring her back to her parents, will receive the above reward. Also, any person or persons found or known to harbour her will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.

Spring Cove, Cox's River, Hartley.

£2 REWARD.—LOST a small BOX, on the Penrith Road, containing a gold brooch, with the likeness of a little girl and an elderly lady, a silver watch, two bonnets, hats, and a lot of sundries. Whoever will leave the same at RALPH MASON'S, Newtown, or Mr. WATKENS, Emu Plains, will receive the above reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost from a dray, a BAG, with a new Tarpaulin in it, between the Railway Station and King-street. The finder shall bring it to 65, Sussex-street North. Mr. FLYNN.

FOUND, in Prince-street, a Sum of MONEY. The owner will find it at the Government Observatory.

LOST, on Saturday morning, between Glebe Point and the Wesleyan Church, York-street, a Waterproof INVERNESS CAPE. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at A. M'ARTHUR and CO.'s, York-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, carrying on business as boot and shoe importers and makers, wholesale and retail, under the style of DAVEY and HUNTER, declare the partnership DISSOLVED from this date, by mutual consent. The business in George-street will be conducted by W. E. DAVEY, on his own account. The wholesale business in Clarence-street will be conducted by A. HUNTER, on his own account. All debts due by the late firm will be paid by A. Hunter. Dated 20th February, 1865.

W. E. DAVEY,
ALEXANDER HUNTER.

Witness—H. BOND GARRETT, solicitor, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between us in the city of Sydney as Cornchandlers, under the style and firm of MORONEYS and LARKIN, has been dissolved; and all parties indebted to the said firm are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to Mr. BARTHOLOMEW F. KILEY, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge. As witness our hands this 22nd day of February, 1865.

PATRICK LARKIN,
CORNELIOUS MORONEY,
PATRICK MORONEY.

Witness, THOMAS M'CAFFREY.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—A copy of the ELECTORAL LIST may be seen at the Council Chamber, Glebe Road; and Electors whose names have been omitted, or whose qualifications are incorrectly described, are hereby reminded that in order to have any errors corrected application must be made to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, at the Central Police Office, on or before the 28th instant.

HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.

Council Chamber, Glebe. February 25th, 1865.

NOTICE.—The CREDITORS in the Estate of W. KIRCHNER, of Grafton, are requested to meet at the office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, 27th instant, at noon.

W. H. ELDRED, Exchange-buildings.

Sydney, 24th February.

NOTICE.—All Persons indebted to W. C. PRESTON and CO. are respectfully requested to settle their ACCOUNTS during the present month; after which (unless specially arranged) they will be handed over for immediate recovery. W. C. PRESTON, Office, 350, George-street, over Tarring's Bazaar.

THE Undersigned being about to leave the colony, for England, requests all parties to whom he is indebted will send in their ACCOUNTS before FRIDAY, 3rd March.

ALFRED SANDEMAN.

177, Macquarie-street North.

ESTATE of F. GILES and CO.—The undersigned, having purchased the assets in the above estate, requests that all DEBTS due to the estate be paid without delay to him or his authorised agents.

JOHN THOMPSON, Denison House, George-street, Sydney.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.—All CLAIMS on the undersigned must be rendered before 2 o'clock THIS DAY, Monday, when payment will be made.

ALEXANDER LEARMONTH, Returning-officer.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.—A MEETING of the Committee for securing the Election of Mr. Pemell for Canterbury, will be held TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th instant, at Mr. Kelsey's, Sportsman's Arms, corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, at half-past 7 o'clock

W. TREBLE, secretary.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.—All CLAIMS against Mr. PEMELL'S Committee are to be sent in, under cover, to the Central Committee Rooms, at Mr. Kelsey's, Sportsman's Arms, corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, by 7 o'clock on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th instant.

W. TREBLE.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.—All CLAIMS on the undersigned must be rendered before 2 o'clock, THIS DAY, Monday, when payment will be made.

ALEXANDER LEARMONTH, Returning-officer.

NOTICE to PURCHASERS at the Auction Sale at BAYSWATER VILLA, Double Bay, on Thursday, 23rd February, 1865.—All goods have been removed to the Rooms. The buyers are requested to send for them, and pay all charges, before 11 o'clock a.m. on TUESDAY, 28th, or the same will be advertised in each purchaser's name and at their risk, without any further notice.

JOHN G. COHEN, auctioneer.

HALF-YEARLY STOCK-TAKING.—Our Establishment will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, Tuesday, February 28th.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE, Victoria House.

THE DIRECTORS of the SYDNEY SAILORS' HOME will be thankful for donations of BOOKS, Maps, and Engravings, suitable for the Reading-room of the Home.

W. M. MANNING, President.

GROCERY BUSINESS for SALE, a short distance out of town, doing a good trade. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to JOHN BRADY, 576, George-street.

CIGARS.—50,000 Havanah-shaped MANILAS, 45s per thousand, at E. GOODWIN'S, Turon Inn.

VICTORIA.

By the A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Wonga Wonga, we have three days' later news from Melbourne, her dates being to the 23rd instant.

Thursday's *Age* states that at the weekly meeting of the council of the Acclimatisation Society, held on Tuesday, a letter from Mr. J. A. Youl was read, acknowledging the receipt of the letter from the council, asking him to undertake the shipment of another lot of fish ova from England. Mr. Youl states that he regrets very much having to decline this request; but, as he has already superintended three shipments, he shrinks from the labour and responsibility involved in a fourth attempt. This decision is greatly to be lamented, as, in consequence of it, an entire year will be lost; for, before fresh instructions can reach London, the season for obtaining the ova will have passed away. A letter from Mr. Philpott was read, urging that, if possible, a further sum of money should be set apart by the council for the purchase of Angora goats. At the suggestion of Dr. Black, it was decided by the council to devote an additional sum of £900 for this purpose, thus doubling the amount in Mr. Philpott's hands. A letter from Mr. C. P. Layard, of Colombo, was read, stating that he had shipped, per Northam, three axis deer and one Ceylon elk. (These were reported, last week, as having arrived in safety.) A letter from Dr. Mueller announced that seven of the quail from California, sent by Mr. G. S. Coppin, had arrived safely at the Botanic Gardens. A letter from Mr. Lyall reported the safe arrival, at Yallock, of the Sambur deer, sent from the Royal Park. Mr. Lyall says that the animals are in splendid condition, and will, he hopes, soon establish themselves in that neighbourhood.

Gilbert, Hall, and Dunn are reported to have crossed the border into the Victorian territory. The *Bendigo Independent* of the 22nd says:—We have received certain intelligence that the New South Wales bushrangers, Ben Hall, Gilbert, and their mate (probably Dunn) have crossed the Murray, and are known to be at present on Macdonald's station, in the Benalla district, about fifty miles from Echuca, and about 120 or 130 miles from Sandhurst. There can be little doubt that these rascals have come over with the intention of executing a raid in any direction which may offer a profitable opening, and, probably, of sticking up the Ovens escort, if they get a chance. They are believed to have crossed the river about the end of last week. Now that they are known to be in Victoria, it is to be hoped that our police will never allow them to leave it alive.

The *Argus* mentions that during a discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the evening of Wednesday on the Friendly Societies Law Consolidation Bill, it was stated by Mr. O'Grady that the members of friendly societies in Victoria number about 14,000, whose annual subscriptions amount in the aggregate to over £50,000.

The same paper states in reference to the Victorian contributions to the forthcoming Dublin Exhibition that it has not been attempted to collect such a variety of objects as over-crowded the Victorian court at the Great Exhibition of 1862 in London, but rather to obtain a good assortment of types of our natural products and leading industries. Gold and other minerals, wool grain, leather, tallow, silk, wine, timber, tobacco, models of fruits and such like things, will be well illustrated.

Wednesday's *Argus* says:—Testimony to the value of thistles was given by Mr. W. J. T. Clarke, during the discussion on the Land Bill in committee of the Legislative Council, last evening. The hon. gentleman stated that he was the largest grower of thistles in the colony, and that he believed the plant to be eminently useful, inasmuch as both sheep and cattle fed upon it.

It is mentioned by the same journal of the 22nd instant, that a petition from ten banking companies of Melbourne in favour of Mr. Levi's Mercantile Instruments and Securities Transfer Bill was presented to the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday evening. The petition declares that "the passing of the bill will be of incalculable advantage to the mercantile community, and will tend to encourage trade and commerce;" and that "for the safety of mercantile transactions, such a measure is much wanted, so that the transfer of the instruments referred to in the schedule to the bill may be as validly transferred as a bill of exchange now is."

The *Argus* remarks, that as Captain Semmes was for a time supposed to be on board the Shenandoah, and as some interest is taken in his movements, we may state that, on the 15th of October last, he reached Bagdad, in Mexico, on his way to Richmond, via Matamoras.

On the 21st two coiners, named Henry Philip Matthews and Henry Lester Hewson, were brought before the police bench at East Collingwood, on remand, charged with having in their possession tools and materials for the purpose of coining. It appeared that on Tuesday, the 14th instant, Detective Berliner, accompanied by Constable Hartney, went to the house of the prisoner Matthews, in Fife-street, and found, in addition to numerous tools and coining materials, an electrical battery for gilding the surface of the coin. A woman named Towns, with whom Matthews was living, was the only person in the house at the time, and she stated that the articles in question had been left there by a man named "Dick." The police continued their search, and while it was still proceeding the prisoner Hewson came in, and was identified by the woman as being the person she had referred to. He was of course taken into custody, and Matthews was also arrested. In giving evidence at the police court, the woman Towns stated that Hewson explained to her what the implements were for, and promised to show her how to make a half-sovereign. Matthews denied all knowledge as to the purpose for which the tools were intended. Both prisoners, however, were committed for trial.

The Border Customs.—From a letter to the *Argus*, dated from Albury, and bearing the initials J. L. E., we quote the following. The writer says:—The war of tariffs has begun in earnest. How long it will last remains for the collective wisdom of the two colonies to decide; but while under discussion the residents on the borders suffer and groan under the multitude of troubles heaped upon them. If the river were thoroughly guarded to prevent smuggling, then there would be less cause of complaint, and the fair trader would hope to compete successfully. At present contraband stuff finds an easy entrance into this colony, and *vice versa*; and would if an army of officers endeavoured to prevent it. In a conversation I recently had with a squatter on the river, I remarked, "The imposition of duties must cause you serious annoyance, as you are so far from a Custom-house, to report your goods and pay the necessary tax." "You are quite mistaken," he replied; it is the last thing that troubles us. We keep a canoe." Now, these canoes, I find, are vessels that will safely ferry over from ten to fifteen hundredweight at a time, and as there are fifteen stations on the New South Wales side hence to Moama, and as many or more on the Victorian, there must be at least thirty canoes plying their peaceful avocations, to the benefit of their owners and others. I should be very sorry to charge the squatters on the river with not bearing their fair proportion of the taxes lately imposed; but there was so much in the reply, "We have a canoe," as led me to consider the bearing of the whole question of River Murray duties. I find there are three officers on the New South Wales side to guard 425 miles of river frontage to Moama, and their *vis-a-vis* number the same. With the fording-places on the river, and the "We have a canoe," how is it possible to prevent smuggling? Extend the argument to the frontiers of South Australia, and see what a length of river is left unprotected. The settlers, then, at some distance from where the officers are placed become compulsory contrabandists, or, in other words, they assume the duties of the Custom-house without the trouble of entering their goods, which they regard as free, having once paid the duty. If Victoria had acceded to the moderate demand of New South Wales to capitalise the amount of dutiable goods crossing to Riverina and higher up, and have removed the officers, she would have been spared the discussion at present carried on in the Legislature—the re-arrangement of the tariff. Mr. Verdon's cubic foot and James Martin's hydrometer might have remained where they were, as far as the greater portion of this river was concerned; because "We have a canoe," that renders important aid in the quiet bends of the river, and the country roads leading from them. It will be necessary to have 1956 preventive officers on each side to insure a certain collection of the customs' duties.

The resolution adopted some time ago by the City Council relative to the erection of the Burke and Wills monument at the intersection of Collins-street and Russell-street, was brought under the notice of the Chief Secretary, on Tuesday, by the committee appointed to select the site for the monument. The mayor and town-clerk of Melbourne were present at the interview, by request. It may be remembered (says the *Argus*) that the City Council offered no objection to the erection of the monument on the site named, provided that the parties erecting it assumed the liability of any loss, damage, or other claim arising therefrom; and the special object of the deputation was to ascertain if the Government would undertake that responsibility. Mr. M'Culloch said the Government could not do so, and suggested that the best course to adopt would be to introduce a bill in Parliament to relieve the City Council of any responsibility; but, at the same time, he expressed his belief that the erection of the monument was not likely to entail any ulterior consequences on the council.

According to the Melbourne papers the dry weather is telling somewhat severely on the operations of the miners in various parts of Victoria. At Ballarat, the Black-hill Company have been under the necessity of applying to the Water Commissioners for half a million gallons of water from the Wendouree Lake, to prevent a stoppage of the works.

TASMANIA.

We have Hobart Town papers to the 21st, and Launceston to the 18th instant.

The *H. T. Mercury* supplies the following items of news:—

That journal of the latest date remarks, in reference to the newly published revenue returns for the past year:—These returns neither bear out the expectations of the Treasurer in June last, nor do they justify the changes in our fiscal policy on the accession of the present Ministry to office. These changes consisted in proffered, but not in actual retrenchment; in the substitution of package duties and increased and additional fixed duties for ad valorem duties; and in the imposition, for the first time, of stamp and carriage duties. By this means, we were vauntingly told that the increase of the public debt, amounting to about £500,000, was to be arrested; that we were to have no more supplementary estimates or loan bills; and that the colony was to be brought at once into a state of unprecedented prosperity. But none of these objects have been realised, nor is there any prospect of their being so under the present system of management.

No one doubted the possibility of keeping up the territorial revenue by this or any other Ministry at something like £70,000 a year. That could easily be done by watching the demand for land, and by forcing such quantities into the market from time to time as might be required for that purpose. But no one expected more than this, nor has more been realised from the ordinary sources of receipt, that is, from the ordinary sales and rents of land. But there was a windfall last year in the shape of the payment of obligations entered into under the pre-emptive right regulations of 1851, amounting to a fraction less than £20,000, and this raised the land revenue for the year to rather more than £90,000. This was what the Treasurer estimated his land revenue for the year at in June last, when there was already, by means of the payments of the pre-emptive right holders, between £50,000 and £60,000 in hand, and there was no great room for guessing. But it is better, perhaps, that we should give the precise figures. The total land revenue for 1863, exclusive of special receipts, was £69,053 9s. 7d. The total for 1864, exclusive of special receipts, but inclusive of £19,684 5s. from the pre-emptive right holders, under the regulations of 1851, was £93,511 11s. 7d. But no such result would have been obtained, had not an extra quantity of land been forced into the market for the last quarter of the year. The total revenue for the quarter ending December the 31st, 1864, was £21,810 1s. 4d. as compared with £13,467 1s. 1d. for the quarter ending September the 30th. That is a sufficient proof of the manipulation to which the land sales were subjected in the last quarter of 1864, to convert into an increase of £3000 above the estimate in June last, what would otherwise have been a deficiency of £4000. It is, however, with the general revenue that we have chiefly to do, and particularly with the customs revenue, from which such great results were expected. It would have been little short of absurd to talk of great fiscal changes from which no benefit to the revenue was to accrue. But we are now in a position to state that whatever expectations of that kind might at one time have been entertained, they have proved utterly fallacious.

The Comet Again.—Our Sandy Bay correspondent tells us that he had an opportunity of discerning the comet on Saturday evening last, between ten and eleven o'clock, and, by observation, the right ascension was found to be nearly 23½ hours, and the declination 64 degrees south. These observations will make the distance of the comet to be nearly ninety millions of miles from the sun, and about 110 millions from the earth. The tail was scarcely visible to the naked eye, and not more than two or three degrees in length, it was then situated nearly five degrees to the south-east of the star Achernar, in the constellation Eridanus the River. He thinks it will be the last dying speech of this comet.

Hailstorm at Shipwright's Point.—The above place was visited on Thursday last with one of the most terrific hailstorms ever witnessed by the residents in this or any other country, as much for the size of the stones as the force with which they were driven by the wind which accompanied the storm. It had been very sultry for two or three days previously, and electric clouds hung heavily about, but on the morning of Thursday it was somewhat cooler, although thunder was heard at intervals a long distance off. A fresh sea breeze blew, however, until the moment of the commencement of the storm when it instantly went round to the north-east and blew with terrific force. Some idea may be formed of the force with which the stones were driven when four squares of glass in Mr. Hawkins's shop window were broken, although protected by a five feet verandah, the apples on the trees in the orchards are cut and bruised so much as to be utterly spoiled, whilst the leaves hang in strips literally cut to shreds; torrents of water poured from every declivity carrying soil and potatoes, &c., with it. Fortunately the storm was more than usually partial, as a mile on each side S. W. Point there was no hail or wind, and although in its track, both before reaching and after passing S. W. Point, heavy rain fell, at no place was there anything like the quantity of hail or wind as at S. W. Point. The storm lasted about a quarter of an hour, after which excessively heavy rain fell for another quarter of an hour, and at intervals throughout the afternoon. In verandahs and other places facing the storm the hail stones accumulated in drills of 18 inches in depth, and had to be shovelled away by the ton, and in shady places stones as large as marbles were found next morning. They presented this peculiarity, that all the stones were round or oval, of clear hard ice, with each a white spot in the middle.

Gold Prospecting.—Mr. Hargraves has now been out more than two months, and the greatest dissatisfaction is beginning to spring up at the apparent resultlessness of his efforts. His report on the Fingal Gold-fields was not such as to inspire confidence in the public mind as to what he is doing, and, in common with others, we deeply regret that no more should be known about his present whereabouts. He was to have been in Launceston during the race week, and we were then promised some account of what he either had done, or what he intended to do since he left Fingal. But not a word of this has reached us. Still, it is some satisfaction to learn that Mr. Steele, the gentleman who gave so good an account of the quartz reefs at Fingal, has not abandoned the idea of giving deep sinking a fair trial there, at no very remote period. In that case, there are parties here ready to go into deep sinking with him. There is a growing conviction that deep sinking would pay without any large expenditure of capital.

Fish Curing by the Chinese.—A very interesting establishment has lately been set up by a couple of speculative Chinamen on the shores of Battery Point, for the drying and curing of fish for the use of their countrymen. It covers a small section of ground fronting on the Bay, and consists of a commodious store shed and drying platform. The whole has been neatly fenced in, and a small hut erected for the accommodation of the enterprising proprietors. The place is well stocked with large casks and baskets for carrying on the process of curing and packing. The curatory process observed is very simple. The fish are purchased from European fishermen. They are then cut open and thoroughly cleansed, after which the fish are placed on the drying platforms where they are carefully dried. This is rather a delicate part of the operation, as the fish are liable to turn bad if not constantly watched, and the heat reflected by the sun's rays so regulated as not to stream upon them too strongly. To prevent this a tarpaulin is attached to the platform, and spread or rolled up as occasion may require. The fish are, in the first instance, dry salted, and when sufficiently hardened, they undergo the process of packing. This consists simply in casking them up in brine, when they are ready for shipment, and present a similar appearance to a good white herring. The fish hitherto cured consist chiefly of salmon, perch, mullet, flathead, and the mock trumpeter. The benefit arising from such industries in a colony like ours is considerable, and already the little establishment at Sandy Bay has not been without influence. The proprietors purchase all the surplus fish from our fishermen at from £4 to £4 10s. per ton, and during the past month they have expended from £60 to £80 in this way.

Tasmanian Salt.—The other day a splendid sample of colonial salt in its pure state was forwarded to us for inspection. It is said to have been found on the property of Mr. Armitage, of Bagdad, rented by Mr. Speers, about twenty-one miles from Hobart Town. It exists there in very large quantities, is very fine, and would be admirably adapted for the table, if collected with care, and subjected to the usual course of manipulation. It seems a pity that we should have to import salt with such a supply at hand.

CRICKET.

National v. Cumberland.—On Saturday, a match was played between these clubs in the Domain Ground—a one innings event.

National.		Cumberland.	
Jones, l.b.w., b. Blake	7	Paterson, b. Gregory	8
Blanchard, b. Blake	1	Bovis, st. Lewis, b. Park	15
E. Gregory, b. Blake	20	Blair, thr. out Aylward	10
Andrews, c. Aldwell, b. Blake	0	Aldwell, b. Lewis	5
A. Park, c. Aldwell, b. Morgan	11	Pidgeon, b. Gregory	0
Bennett, c. Bransby, b. Blake	15	Hill, b. Gregory	5
Aylward, b. Blake	0	Morgan, c. Blanchard, b. Gregory	1
O. Lewis, c. Pidgeon, b. Morgan	10	Locksey, thr. out Gregory	7
Oliver, c. Aldwell, b. Blake	0	Napthali, b. Blanchard	4
Howell, c. Morgan, b. Blake	4	Bransby, c. Gregory, b. Blanchard	3
Lansley, not out	2	Blake, not out	12
Byes 9, l. b. 2, w. 1	12	B. 1	1
	85		61

The Nationals winning by 24 runs.

Military and Civil v. Warwick.—On the same day a match was played between these clubs on the ground of the first named.

Military and Civil.		Warwick.	
Ensign Winnington, b. Kellick	0	Gray, b. and c. Stephen	27
W. Lamb, c. Waddy, b. Kellick	0	P. Waddy, c. Marcon, b. C. Stephen	8
Brown, c. Oatley, b. Kellick	10	Dent, c. and b. Marcon	23
Docker, c. Waddy, b. Kellick	35	Oatley, not out	18
C. Stephen, b. Clark	4	Sheridan, st. Docker, b. Marcon	1
J. Johnson, c. Dent, b. Clark	0	J. Morris, st. Docker, b. Marcon	1
Captain Marcon, c. Waddy, b. Kellick	15	Lawson, st. Docker, b. Marcon	5
W. O. Gilchrist, c. Waddy, b. Lawson	3	Walford, not out	1
Knox, not out	0	B., 8; l. b., 1; w., 9	18
S. Stephen, b. Kellick	1		101
W. Stephen, c. Waddy, b. Lawson	1		
W., 6	6		
	75		

The match was won by the Warwicks, with seven wickets to spare, but the playing was continued until the usual time for drawing the stumps.

Toxteth Park v. Warwick (Second Eleven).—This match, also played on Saturday, took place on the Toxteth ground.

Warwick.		Toxteth.	
Reid, thr. out Pinhey	11	Weedon, c. Garvan, b. Lowe	0
Delohery, b. Boyd	2	Young, c. and b. Pratt	0
W. Lewis, c. and b. Mansfield	14	Allen, b. Pratt	8
Martyn, hit on wicket, b. Mansfield	0	Mansfield, b. Pratt	2
Allan, c. and b. Mansfield	6	Henderson, b. Park	4
Lowe, run out	2	Croft, st. Martyn, b. Park	1
Garvan, c. Pinhey, b. Mansfield	1	Boyd, b. Pratt	0
Flynn b. Boyd	0	Smedley, b. Pratt	1
Brennan, c. Weedon, b. Mansfield	20	C. Pinhey, run out	0
Pratt, c. and b. Mansfield	0	W. Pinhey, b. Pratt	0
L. Park, not out	15	W. Foulis, not out	1
B. 6, l. b. 1, w. 6	13	B. 6, w. 1	7
	84		24

The Warwicks winning by 60 runs.

Royal Artillery v. Albert (Second Eleven).—A match between the club of the Royal Artillery and the Second Eleven of the Albert Club took place on the Albert new ground, on Saturday.

Royal Artillery.		Albert.	
Turner, b. Coates	2	Goddard, c. Cheater b. Lambert	6
Redsdale, c. Tait b. Armitage	1	Tait, b. Griffiths	2
Paterson, b. Armitage	3	Meares, b. Griffiths	15
Hare, b. Armitage	0	Vivian, c. and b. Nind	18
Griffiths, b. Coates	0	Anderson, c. Paterson b. Griffiths	4
Cheater, c. Goddard b. Armitage	0	Coates, b. Griffiths	1
Lambert, b. Coates	7	Flood, st. Cheater b. Nind	1
Brackley, c. Tait b. Coates	8	Armitage st. Cheater b. Griffiths	7
Nind, run out	2	Aldis, c. Redsdale b. Griffiths	1
Worthy, run out	3	Adams, c. Cheater b. Griffiths	3
Compton, not out	2	Chatto, not out	1
B. 2, w. 3	5	B. 3, w. 5	8
	33		67

The match was decided in the first innings, the Alberts winning by 34 runs, but the play was continued, and the Alberts finished their second innings for 95. Of these Armitage (b. Nind) contributed 30, and Vivian (b. Nind) 28.

Albert Club.—The committee met in the Pavilion on Saturday, and passed the accounts in connexion with the late Melbourne match, that part of the business, at least, being generally satisfactory. The committee intend to give more than ordinary interest to the proceedings proposed for St. Patrick's Day. The match of colts (under 20 years) with Lawrence against all-comers will no doubt bring out some good play. The sports are to be carried out on a very liberal scale.

On the 22nd a match was played on the Upper Toxteth Park, between second elevens of the Elswick House Cricket Club and that of Eglinton House. The Elswick scored—First innings, 42; second innings, 47. Eglinton—First innings, 73; second innings, 39. The Eglintons winning by 23 runs.

On the 10th and 11th ultimo, a match was played at Gosford, between the Orimbah Cricket Club and the Coorumbung Cricket Club. Orimbah—First innings, 82; second innings, 49. Coorumbung—First innings, 32; second innings, 79. Orimbah winning by 20 runs.

On Saturday the Camden College played the Newington College at Homebush. The match was decided in favour of Newington for 104 in one innings, against the 41 (first innings) and 59 (second innings) of Camden.

FAILURE OF WELL-SINKING IN THE DARLING COUNTRY.

The following is the article extracted from the *Deniliquin Chronicle* of the 18th instant, and referred to in our second leader of Saturday last:—

Every one interested in the progress of Riverina, and indeed of Australia generally, will hear with regret that the efforts to obtain subterranean water in the back country north of the Darling have resulted in complete failure. This is a great blow to many who have speculated in runs in that district, as well as a disappointment to the very confident and widely participated in expectation that that immense tract of country would be speedily occupied, and made to contribute largely to the growing river trade. Wells have been sunk to the depth of two and three hundred feet, without success; and it appears that water can only be obtained in the neighbourhood of the overflows of the river—where of course wells are little required.

The magnitude of this failure will be appreciated when it is recollected that the country north of the Darling, and within the boundaries of this colony, embraces an area of over 50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 acres, and could, if the land were superaqueous, be made, at a comparatively small expenditure, to sustain little short of seven millions of sheep, and consequently to increase our exports by nearly one million and a quarter sterling. We have seen the importance of subterraneous water exemplified in this neighbourhood by the enormous prices given for blocks destitute of surface water, and which possessed no appreciable value before it was ascertained that an abundant supply could be found at a depth of eighty or one hundred feet. Had it been discovered that water could be obtained at the same depth, and in the same abundance, beyond the Darling, the value of runs there would have been so enhanced that many whose tenders for country have been recently accepted would at once have become wealthy men, and the Government would have received high premiums on that large portion which remains undisposed of. As the case now stands, and under the existing tenure, a great number of blocks will no doubt be forfeited. But the loss to the revenue does not end there.

In the re-valuation of runs it will be recollected that improvements are not to be appraised, and that the rental for the renewed term is to be determined on the natural capabilities of the land only. There can be little doubt that the valuators in the appraisements, which must take place in the course of a few months, will consider the existence of subterraneous water a natural capability for which the State is entitled to receive consideration, and that they would, when revaluing the runs on the Darling, greatly increase the rental had well-sinking proved a success. Instead of estimating the greater portion or entire area as available, they will now have to take into account the frontages merely. There is another result of this failure which will be generally appreciated. The success of wells has had a tendency to decrease the size of runs. Many back blocks, which were previously only available in connection with frontage stations, and used only during a portion of the wet season, have been detached, and now form independent runs, increasing thereby the number of residents. We do not believe in any forced efforts by legislation to make runs smaller than is profitable in the working of them. All such efforts must prove a failure, inasmuch as whenever the holders of small runs may find it to their advantage to sell to those who want to get possession of a large area, they will defeat any legislative prohibitions; but a subdivision of the country from a natural cause would undoubtedly be a benefit. Stations or farms will be consolidated or subdivided—they will gravitate, if we may use the expression, in spite of the precautions of the Survey department, towards that size at which they can be most profitably worked. Another consequence of the failure to obtain well-water is that it will absolutely exclude the settlement in the Darling country of persons of small means. The great object of enterprising young men, possessed only of capital sufficient to buy a few flocks of sheep, is to get country which requires, at the onset, the outlay of little or no money to render it available. It is this, taken in connection with the long tenure allowed in Queensland, affording them, as it does, time to make improvements gradually, which is the inducement for young men from Riverina to take up runs in such remote places as Flinders River. Mr. M'Intyre, in his late journey to Carpentaria, describes how people have settled down where they are in danger of being starved, so precarious are their opportunities of getting supplies, where they can obtain no assistance to shear their sheep, and where the cost of sending their wool to market will, for some years, almost equal its value.

Though the work of reclaiming the north-western district of Riverina must be much more slow than was anticipated, it is nevertheless to be recollected that it can be made available—that there are other, though more costly, means of supplying water. Tanks can be resorted to; but when the storage of a cubic foot of water can only be accomplished by the excavation of an equal space of earth, the cost is enormous. Besides, the colonies do not afford sufficient labour to execute a large quantity of such work within a short period. Costly works, and those which are necessarily slow of execution, cannot be undertaken where the tenure is short or insecure. Under the tenure given by the New South Wales Land Act, as at present interpreted, and in the face of the competition to which we are exposed by the opening up of so much new country by the discoveries of Burke, Stuart, Walker, and others, it is impossible to expect the waterless plains abutting on the Darling to be rapidly taken up. One is inclined to ask—Is it folly or is it stupidity that prevents men devising a system of tenure suitable to different classes of country, and calculated to defeat the competition of the two adjoining colonies? We recognise the soundness of the principle that the public lands should not, by exclusive and long tenures, be locked up against the advent of other industries; we recognise the justness of the doctrine that the public estate, whether employed for grazing, or agriculture, or gold mining, should in a new country form a large proportion of the public revenue, thereby saving heavy taxes on the necessaries of life, and lowering the real wages of labour; also that if the State lets its land cheap it has a right to an increased rent at the expiration of every term, including a share in the improvements made by the tenants; but upon the broad principle of public policy, such a tenure should be given as would encourage the investment of capital and the increase of the productive powers of the country. In a matter of this kind it is not the interest of one class, or the prejudices of others, which should be consulted, but that policy should be pursued which will best tend to promote the wealth and population of the country. The pastoral tenant cannot expect to be unduly favoured; but it is immensely to the interest of this district that he should receive the best terms compatible with the interests of the other classes. The present law unquestionably does not afford this.

Within the past week we have had evidence of the advantage of encouraging capitalists. A number of men engaged in Melbourne passed through the township on their way to new country on the Lachlan. The lessee has it appears by survey discovered that he can turn to account a large tract of land by cutting a canal from the river, and has the courage to undertake an expenditure of £7000 in this work. The steamers and drays have received employment in taking up implements and stores for the labourers; and besides the immediate increase of population and trade, some two or three hundred thousand sheep will soon be grazing over what lately appeared an irreclaimable wilderness. Under the present land law it is only where peculiar facilities have been discovered that people are induced to undertake such works, and they have been, for the greater part, done in the expectation that a change in the law will be made with a view to encourage those who reclaim land or increase its natural capabilities.

It is to be hoped that the Cowper-Robertson Ministry have returned to power wiser men; that they have in the seclusion of private life realised the truth, so often repeated, that no human law is perfect; that even the existing land law is susceptible of improvement; and it is still more earnestly to be hoped, that as the new Parliament was not elected under such exciting circumstances as its predecessor, it will be found capable of regarding the welfare of the country a little more, and will be less swayed by party feeling and class interests.

NOTES ON NOXIOUS INSECTS:

THE TARENTULA CENTIPEDE, SCORPION, FIELD-BUG, &c.

Writing on the 14th instant, to the *South Australian Register*, Mr. A. C. Wilson says:—

The season has now come round when the above-mentioned creatures and several of a kindred nature occasionally make their appearance. I have been asked numerous questions about the supposed injurious qualities of these animals, and as there is no *Farm and Garden* now to give answers in, I will with your permission do so here.

The first three at the heading are not insects, though often classed with them. About the Tarentula several misconceptions prevailed some time ago in England, and in parts do so still, respecting its venemous properties and their cure. This spider is known in Europe only in its southern countries, and was first observed at or mentioned as a native of Tarentum in Italy, from whence it takes its name. We have probably several species or varieties in this colony, though only one seems common; but an additional mistake is made respecting it in its name. It is called by one which would be too absurd to mention, were it not frequently used, not only by uneducated persons, but the reverse, and even by members of the learned professions, viz. *Triantelope*, suggesting the idea—could such a creature exist—of a threefold antelope. This name must have come into use from *some* similarity in sound to the real one. The tarentula belongs to the tribe *Mygale* among the *wanderers*, including the gigantic or bird-catching species, which habit, or at least that of their feeding on small birds, is found not to be so fabulous as was supposed. Our species is not large, but is referred to here on account of its supposed venomous nature. The evils arising from this cannot, however, be *very* great, even if as bad as those of its celebrated namesake, when the person bitten by one was stated to be soon cured if he could only be induced to dance to some tune played for the purpose. I have been gravely told that—though the cases are few—persons have been seriously indisposed by the *sting* of a *trianteiope*, which has caused the body or limbs to swell. Now, the tarentula cannot *sting*—it only bites or nips with its jaws: nor do I think that it is really venomous, or but very slightly so—that is, that venom is infused into the wound made by the bite. I think, on the contrary, much depends on the "habit of body" of the person bitten, aided often considerably by the heat of the atmosphere generally prevailing at the time, and which would make a wound, though small, such as the spider might give, when accidentally pressed or taken hold of, injurious and painful under the circumstances just mentioned. The wounds said to be inflicted by this spider might with much more truth be applied to the scorpion, also about at the same season, and which does both sting (with its tail), and infuse considerable venom for its size into the puncture made; and I have sometimes thought that this creature had been the unseen mischief-maker. Fortunately the individuals of the scorpion family do not attain a very large size with us. The largest I possess is about three inches in length, and these I never heard as being seen in dwellings. In such situations they are always small, and much less frequently found than formerly; still the wound produced is for the time apparently serious, and I have seen the hand of a person, from the sting of a scorpion no longer than a large pin, swelled up like an inverted cup.

The third "reptile" so called, which is looked upon much in the same light as the two former, is the centipede—*Scolopendra*—or hundred legs, meaning generally many legs, the true number being about forty. As on former occasions, I may say that I do not consider the bite or wound made by this creature is of a venomous kind, though in hot weather (and they appear with the first warm days) any kind of wound would be painful, and under the same circumstances as those applied to the spider perhaps cause some swelling of the part bitten. The bite is said to be a "jagged" one, which would of course be worse; but I never yet myself saw anyone so bitten, except perhaps a farm-boy some years ago, who as an excuse for being late one morning, said, "Oh, measter, I'se been bitten by a 'zantipede,'" but I heard of it no more. These creatures shun the light of day, and are seldom found unless looked for, though out of doors in the spring months they are not uncommon under stones, pieces of wood, &c. Like the scorpion, there are many species of the centipede, and they are also found of much larger size in some of the intertropical parts of the world. We have several here, mostly known by their difference in colour, the largest of which is a little more than four inches in length.

I must, I see, leave the consideration of the "vine-bug" and *onisciform* grub of the young gum trees for a future notice.

A wealthy, but weak-headed barrister, once remarked to Curran, that "No one should be admitted to the bar who had not an independent landed property."—"May I ask, sir," replied Curran, "How many acres make a wiseacre."

CIVIL PROTECTION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I have no desire to address you upon a fiscal question connected with political economy, although the Governor-in-Chief and the Premier have equally made the colonial finance a matter of grief; but in reference to our social ease and peaceful and peaceable existence in New South Wales, I have somewhat to say to you. Grant me space to do so, and I and other fathers of upgrown families will feel that you give us your sympathy and editorial support. In the old countries, heads of families, especially under the shadow of the lions of England and Scotland, are accustomed to associate law and order together. They are not wont to be on the watch, and armed against depredators or assassins by day; and even in the shades of night, the whole family, whether in towns or in the country parts, can ordinarily compose their minds and hearts to quiet slumbers, never calculating upon anything to disturb their confiding repose. Ill dreams, or an occasional burglary or garden robbery, is all that good people think likely to accompany the hours of darkness. "They that be drunken," are so in the night commonly; and so of other offences, social or criminous. But it is not so here. Why is it not so here? where the same laws are either in force, or other laws based upon the Imperial Constitution. Order here is exceptional; disorderly conduct has been for some time becoming the rule. Fathers, brothers, and sons, in country places, and contiguous to the seats of country gentlemen, are stopped in open daylight, houses of high or low degree visited and entered, and the members of the household threatened, vilified, and grossly abused, unless they allow themselves to be quietly plundered by lawless bands of men.

In Spain and Italy, beneath the reign of the dagger, all men expect such visitors, and other obstructionists to law and order; for wherever civilians are familiar with the steel, and accustomed to adorn their belts with weapons of death, there human life is lightly esteemed. And are we in New South Wales to relapse to such disfigurements, and revert to the ages of semi-barbarous nations in Europe and Asia? Is it to be regarded as a gentlemanly appendage to wear the silken sash and half-a-dozen Colt's revolvers by way of jewels? For if something be not firmly determined by the Executive and His Excellency, with the sanction of law, that households may dwell in peace and ease within the southern and other provincial counties of the colony, nothing but "To arms" will become the cry of every gentleman. That lawless brigands should always have the first shot; that it shall be unlawful for our sons or brothers to fire until fired upon (possibly maimed or winged for life, or made a lifeless corpse), may be magnanimity in the eyes of forensic students; but in the eyes of these murderous assailants, such behaviour is only accounted pusillanimity and dread of leaden-bullets. Whether steel or lead—"your money or your life"—has become the interpretation of "bail-up;" as if such assassins were addressing a mob of cows and beasts! And twelve hundred patrol cannot check it!

Offers of rewards in large sums from the colonial Exchequer are equally powerless with the mounted patrol. Why? Because no heroic feelings, no ennobling aspirations, animate or exist amongst those social ranks, who are usually excited by offers of £500 or £1000. Few of the yeomanry show the slightest wish to resist unto blood, fighting against blood-thirsty ruffians; and if any of nobler feelings do so, the Press very often ridicules and scoffs at such as resist these devils in the shape of men—the demons of daylight plunder and lawlessness.

Mr. Macleay had a shot at the murderous disturbers of the peace and breakers of law, and was himself assailed by many of the organs of what some call "public opinion;" and what was the tenour of their charge against that gentleman? That he carried a rifle; that he fired at so long a range as to prevent these bloodthirsty men from coming near enough to slay any of the crowd of people assembled near him at the inn. In fact, that he beat off his would-be murderers, and made them say *sauve qui peut*, flee from the man who had courage enough to fight against three demoniacs and drive them away. But when another allowed himself to be bailed up, like a cow or a beast, and milked to the tune of £500 by way of ransom, never a word was said against that unfortunate victim of a cowardly condition of the colonial statute-book. Fight, who of you can? resist, you that are able—will make heroes of our sons and carrion of these brigands, and at no loss of honour to country gentlemen, or of diminution to the colonial exchequer; whilst nearly half a million sterling are now due for mounted patrol.

Mr. Campbell, of Goimbla, and his noble wife, exhibited something of the good old spirit of the Red Lion of Scotland; and the three lions of England have shown themselves in the four sons of Mr. Faithfull, of Springfield. Out upon the carrion, down with these demons, shame upon surrender. Such feelings animated the two eldest sons, aged eighteen and twenty, driving their two younger brothers in the break to join the Goulburn mail, to go to their school at Sydney. One had his rifle, to have a shot at any stray hawk by the way, not for defence upon the highway, and the other a revolver, to crack at anything perchance, when the team of four permitted him. Yet these four brothers all of them dismounted from the break at once, so soon as assailed by the three brigands; two to hold the horses and the eldest and second sons alone to face and resist the three mounted highwaymen, armed to the teeth. One of the three was charging with a revolver in each hand; all three were endeavouring to surround the couple of brave scholars, who had no store of ammunition, and two totally defenceless younger brothers with them. One bullet having entered and gone right through the thigh of a leader, lodging in the opposite thigh, caused him to rear, and the team thus released, left the four sons of Mr. Faithfull upon the open plains of Goulburn, with no place to retire to, and no horse or tree to save them from the savage onslaught of three maniacs, rendered more mad by finding two striplings of Australia daring to fight them as they were. Only God's goodness and the coolness of the two eldest sons enabled them to vanquish these bloodthirsty disturbers of the peace. The horse Waverley having been shot dead, caused its rider to flee to the fence; and a shot from Mr. Percy Faithfull's rifle, almost penetrating the split-rail post, not merely made Gilbert flee to Dunn's horse, but measure the spirit of their adversaries by the speed of their horses' heels. Driven from the field of conflict, by these heroic youths upon foot, and having fired away nearly all their shot upon the heads of the brave brothers (as one of the assassins reported to the bullock driver and others whom they had stuck-up); enraged at being beaten in open fight, Hall entered the park gate and pursued the four, whilst Mr. Percy Faithfull, with only two more rifle charges left, had to beat off their mounted assailants by continually kneeling and levelling his rifle, as his brothers retreated homewards. Three-quarters of a mile had thus to be trodden, whilst shot after shot from Hall's revolver came after their defenceless heads, whenever he could charge down at full gallop to approach near enough to either of them. Yet we can find a provincial paper disgracing "public opinion" by thus writing about these young Australians. "The bushrangers fired at the carriage, and their fire was returned by a volunteer who chanced to be in it. The horses' being left without a driver, went off at a good speed for a considerable distance, after which *it pulled up*, and the party that it contained got out, and made their escape." What "*party*" was in the break? only carpet bags and luggage; which Hall's "*party*," having captured, and brought back to the drays and mails, near to the park gate, leisurely opened and plundered of whatever they coveted. The graceless pressman next writes: "A dozen or fifteen shots were exchanged, and the volunteer subsequently escaped."

This leader of the public evidently regards it as a great piece of iniquity that the four sons of an estimable gentleman should have "*escaped*;" and the eldest son, who carried a rifle, ought to be gibbetted, for having "*escaped!*" He carry a rifle—he belong to the "*volunteer*" corps—and dare alone, and on foot openly resist and fight those notable men, Messrs. Hall, Gilbert, and Dunn; four boys to have chivalry enough to refuse to "bail up" when ordered to do so by the three renowned assassins: out upon him and all of them—gibbet them with an "escape"!

As a father of a family, I protest against the iniquity of such attempts at ridiculing resistance. As a father of a family, I beg you will afford the aid of your powerful daily paper to correct such a state of things. Instead of denouncing these bloodthirsty assailants of our rising sons—the stars of our social sphere, and regretting that the well-aimed ball had not entered the man who had repeatedly shot at the four sons of Mr. Faithfull, all of them are treated with nothing but an "escape"! And as a result of such writing, Mr. Macalister's three racehorses are next stolen by the banditti.

Only let three or four friends of Macalister turn out mounted, and deliberately fight as the four brothers did, and not surrender arms or money, on demand of these bloodthirsty men, then we may have some peace by day and feel ourselves protected by night. One revolver was dropped by Gilbert, with all its barrels empty, sufficiently indicating the deadliness of the daylight conflict. But if another such successful resistance should occur, and another such newspaper article follow, only one conclusion can be arrived at by fathers, brothers, and sons, that certain portions of the Press disgrace this colony as much as do these murderers and midday robbers.

Protection we must have, and if it cannot be had according to the existing law, it must be had by an enrolment of country gentlemen, able to bear arms and determined to maintain the peace against lawless brigands.

Sir, yours faithfully,
A FATHER.

THE WINDSOR AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the Herald.)

Sir,—As a resident in the district of Windsor, I am very anxious for anything which will tend to develop the resources of our industry and facilitate its speedy transit to the best market. Our communication by railway with Sydney I believe, will do much towards this if managed properly, but the present arrangements are anything but satisfactory to the farmers, who are desirous of forwarding their produce.

I have waited for abler hands to write upon this subject, but as "What is everyone's business is no one's," so the grievance remainsunmentioned, at least publicly. I therefore beg, through the medium of your paper, to point out some grievances, and to suggest some improvements which I think will tend to the success of the line and the good of the farmers generally throughout our beautiful and fertile district.

1st. The accommodation at the Windsor terminus is wretched, the approach to the goods-station very contracted, the yard not one-fourth large enough, and in wet weather a puddle.

2nd. There is a scarcity of trucks, causing great delay, so much so, that notice has to be given some days previous to ensure conveyance. This, to the farmers, who have to bring their produce some six, eight, or ten miles, and then leave their teams at the station for (say) three days, is anything but calculated to encourage traffic.

3rd. Great complaints are made concerning the arrangements at the Sydney terminus, and, from what I have myself seen, there is just cause for it. The accommodation for the careful stowing and safe delivery of large quantities of produce is wanting, the consequence is that hay, potatoes, &c., are left exposed to the wet, and lessened in value very materially. Complaints are made also of the careless way in which the hay and straw are handled, causing great waste.

Now with many of our farmers the question is just being considered, is it not better to stick to the road instead of adopting the railway? And I fear that without the authorities *immediately* make some improvement the question will be answered in favour of the road—to the loss of the railway.

I would suggest:—

1st. That, if possible, land should be secured adjoining the Windsor station for a much larger goods yard, and that there should be two entrances—one from the present gate, and the other on the western side.

2nd. That there should always be obtainable at a very short notice a sufficient number of waggons and trucks.

3rd. That a good sized produce yard for storing and sale of the same be provided at the Sydney terminus, to be covered in at the top, after the fashion of some of the English goods stations; if it could be a little further off from the passenger station it would be none the worse in case of fire.

To the auctioneers who sell the produce at Sydney, I would give a hint, that is, to let the farmers have as quick returns as possible, if they wish to encourage the sending of produce.

The authorities can have little idea of the immense quantity of produce which will be forwarded by the rail if the farmers can be insured *care* and *speed*. If at the present time complaints are heard on every hand, what will the case be when prosperous times come again? If we are spared from a flood this season, the present railway traffic accommodation will not meet one *twentieth* part of our requirements.

Apologising for occupying your valuable space,
I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM DEAN.

Windsor, March 25.

P.S.—Could not an allowance in the fare be made to teamsmen in charge of produce, with a return ticket available any time within the week.

The French Protestants.—"Until 1852," says the *Siecle*, "when a decree introduced universal suffrage in the election of the presbyterial councils and consistories of the Protestant Church, the Paris Consistory renewed itself every two years with the co-operation of about a dozen persons chosen from among the members who paid the largest amount of taxes. When first thrown open to all in 1852, the register only contained 1100 electors out of a Protestant population of 30,000 souls. This was a very small proportion indeed; but we do not see that the Consistory made any great efforts to increase the number. From 1852 to 1855, only five names were added to the list; in the next triennial period, 77; and in the third only 17. In 1862, however, the total number suddenly rose to above 2000. The Liberal Protestant Union had then been founded, and the Consistory, seeing a struggle at hand, had thought proper to strengthen itself by new recruits. The register showed the results of a propagandism against which the Liberal Union, still weak and scarcely organised, was unable to make head. The orthodox party, having been victorious in the elections of 1862, thought themselves so far masters of the field that they did not hesitate to strike the blow at M. Athanase Coquerel, junior, which has so justly alarmed the friends of liberty of conscience. New elections will take place next year in the Reformed Church of Paris, and we earnestly urge all Protestants to inscribe their names on the registers if they wish their religion of free interpretation and toleration not to fall back into the narrow orthodoxy of Calvin's day."

General Tom Thumb and Party at the Crystal Palace.—A large number of persons assembled on the 19th December, at the Crystal Palace, to "assist at the first public reception of General Tom Thumb and his lilliputian party, which consists of the general himself, his wife and child, Commodore Nutt, and Miss Minnie Warren, sister to the general's lady. General Tom Thumb attains rather large proportions when compared with the commodore, and Mrs. Stratton looks quite a portly matron when standing side by side with Miss Minnie Warren. The general appears to be in splendid health and spirits. Previous to the public reception, which took place in front of the grand orchestra, the general and party received a select party in an apartment adjoining the Egyptian Court, where the ladies enjoyed the luxury of a close inspection of the general's baby, and of overwhelming the poor little thing, much to its annoyance, with kisses. The resemblance of this child to both parents is very remarkable, but the infantine manner, which is at once vivacious, imperious, and impatient of control, obviously descends in the parental line. Mrs. Stratton is a most interesting person, and perhaps the greatest compliment that can be paid her is to say that, after the first surprise caused by her extraordinary diminutive stature is over, the impression given is that of a handsome and well-bred lady, perfectly at her ease, and capable of receiving her friends with dignity and self-possession. At this private reception the general's solicitous attentions to his little daughter were quite delightful. He made several valiant attempts to induce her to put on a pair of gloves nearly an inch long, and when at last he had had his ears sufficiently boxed, and the gloves thrown in his face for his pains, he made a very skilful retreat, and left the baby in possession of the field. When the whole party came to the front of the orchestra the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage knew no bounds. There was immense cheering, which at every pigmy bow or curtsey was redoubled, and the public seemed as if they would never tire of looking at the extraordinary group. The general, stout, florid, mature, nearly two feet and a half high, wearing a fierce moustache, looking the paterfamilias all over; Mrs. Stratton, the comely matron of exactly the same stature as her husband; the commodore, still in the bloom of adolescence, twenty years old and twenty-eight inches high, quite the gentleman, and with a decided turn for public speaking; and lastly, Miss Minnie Warren, the most *petite* of marriageable young ladies, and who having nothing to do but look very small and very amiable, executed both tasks to the perfect satisfaction of the audience. The baby did not venture into the transept for fear of the draught, but the whole mature party promenaded up and down, bowed or curtseyed gracefully as the case might be, and occasionally beckoned some giant of five or six years old up on the platform, in order that he or she might see how foolish they looked beside nature's choice duodecimos. Commodore Nutt gave a humourous narrative of his voyage from America, and his reception by Mr. Murphy, the Irish pilot, at Queenstown, which was highly relished by all who were near enough to hear it. The general and lady appeared in their full bridal costume. It seems highly probable that the Tom Thumb mania of a few years since will, during the stay of the general and party, be revived in all its original enthusiasm.—*European Times.*

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LORD DERBY AND POPE.

(From the Spectator, December 17.)

It is said that when Pope had undertaken to translate the "Iliad," a great dismay fell upon him, and "his nights were disturbed by dreams of long journeys through unknown ways." It was a true foreboding of his imagination, though never exactly realised. For though he learned in time to create for himself vivid and brilliantly-painted scenes peopled with shapes named like Homer's heroes, or endowed like Homer's gods — scenes containing the "sable ships" of the Greeks in the foreground, and towers as of Ilium in the distance, or picturing the crests of Olympus and the dwellings of the gods, with well-wooded Ida hanging on the far horizon—those "long journeys through unknown ways" had effectually scared his imagination into inventing an improved seventeenth-century copy of that ancient time and land which he had neither the will nor the wish to explore. Pope's "Homer" remains a great poem, but about as like his original as Richmond Hill to "Gargasus mother of wild beasts," or his own grotto by the Thames at Twickenham to the dwelling of old Oceanus and Tethys on Earth's extremest verge. We do not suppose that Lord Derby felt anything of the same imaginative oppression which weighed upon Pope before the commencement of his great task, or he would scarcely have completed it so rapidly as he has done,—indeed in the limited leisure of less than three years, as we gather from his preface. In the first place, he did not, like Pope, suffer any of the pangs of imaginative travail. Nor are the ways of Homer apparently quite so unknown to him as they were to his great rival. He has within certain limits a strong sympathy with the simplicity of Homer,—a profound appreciation of the out-of-door freshness and the vigorous beauty of his pictures,—a keen interest in the rivalries, the anger, and the scorn, which Homer paints with so happy a naturalism of touch, and a sincere delight in animal force and physical beauty which is almost classical. In all these respects he has the advantage of Pope, who did not understand simplicity, who habitually thought nature inferior to art, whose sympathy with human rivalries and passions was tinged with literary and artificial elements, and who looked upon the animal side of life with mixed curiosity and envy.

The element in which Lord Derby succeeds most completely, in which he sometimes catches almost the movement of Homer, and in which Pope fails most completely, is, we think, the direct nature-similes which stud almost every page of the "Iliad." Take, for instance, the beautiful passage where Homer compares the shadow which a sudden breeze curving the waves casts upon the sea to the effect upon the advancing armies of the Greeks and Trojans of the sudden halt which crowds their ranks and brings the glittering upright spears into sharp contrast with their closely-shadowed phalanxes:—

> Dense around
> Bristled the ranks with shield and helm and spear,
> As when the west wind freshly blows, and brings
> A darkening ripple o'er the ocean waves,—
> E'en so appeared upon the plains the ranks
> Of Greeks and Trojans;

—while Pope, who had evidently never seen the sudden shadow which a light wind casts upon the sea, writes:—

> The thronging troops obscure the dusky fields
> Horrid with bristling spears and gleaming shields.
> *As when a general darkness veils the main*
> (Soft zephyr curling the wide watery plain),
> *The waves scarce heave, the face of Ocean sleeps,*
> *And a still horror saddens all the deeps—*
> Thus in thick orders settling wide around
> At length composed they sit and shake the ground,

—a re-cast (if it can be called so) of the original simile, which not only falsifies it, but expands the false conception into other and yet falser conceptions.

Or take the comparison of the Greeks clustering to battle to the flies which gather round the milk-pails,—a sight which Pope must have seen no less than Lord Derby; yet he cannot resist the pleasure of running up a bower for the milkmaids, and burnishing the small black flies into bluebottles or dragon-flies. Pope gives it:—

> Thick as insects play,
> The wandering nation of a summer's day,
> That drawn by milky steams at evening hours
> In gathered swarms surround the *rural bowers*;
> From pail to pail with busy murmur run—
> *The gilded legions glittering in the sun,*—
> So thronged, so close the Grecian squadrons stood
> In radiant arms and thirst for Trojan blood.

Lord Derby gives us all that Homer says in less than half the number of lines:—

> Or as the multitudinous swarms of flies
> That round the cattle-sheds in spring-tide pour,
> While the warm milk is frothing in the pail,—
> So numberless upon the plain, arrayed
> For Troy's destruction, stood the long-haired Greeks.

This last translation seems to us to have nearly, if not quite, attained the movement and simplicity of Homer.

But while in these nature-similes Lord Derby seems to us to be at his nearest to Homer and his furthest from Pope,—there are many respects in which his translation hovers between the simplicity of the one and the artificial character of the other, without catching either the brightness of the sunlight or the brilliant glitter of the gas. Lord Derby's love of simplicity is sincere, but it is the simplicity of high culture, not the simplicity of true *naivete*, of which he has caught the key. The true measure of the Homeric simplicity is the practice of applying constant epithets to gods and men as part of their identification,—almost, one might say, as their defining personal names. The "swift-footed Achilles," the "many-counselled Ulysses," "loud shouting Diomede," "the cloud-compelling Zeus," "the earth-shaking Poseidon," "the sacred ox-eyed Here," &c., are vestiges of an age when some sensible characteristic was always attached to the abstract name, to give it life and meaning. Nor are these names applied only when the context, so to say, is suitable. Even when Zeus is in a towering passion with Here and Pallas, he addresses them with the epithet describing the shape or colour of their eyes, just as he would in the most tranquil moment. And yet it is equally clear that these constant epithets had not passed into the phase of proper names. Here is sometimes "white-armed," sometimes "ox-eyed;" Ulysses sometimes "many-counselled," sometimes "much-enduring," and so forth. It is clear that the epithets were in the midway stage between personal names whose significance is forgotten and ordinary adjectives. This fact alone gives us, we think, a sort of measure of the simplicity of Homer. No translator can ever hit the flow and movement of Homer's thought rightly who does not habitually pause in his own mind to give the popular and well-known characteristic of the persons or places he names, and yet there is no pause of real descriptive effort, only a slight reference to a common *fund* of description. When therefore we are told Homer's manner is "rapid," it is scarcely true in the sense in which we now use that term. These swift glances of thought at parts of the sentence where we should not now pause at all give us a measure also of the rate of thought where the actual stress of the sentence is going to be laid. Homer's speed of thought is nearer to that of the child than the man. There is a slackening the reins where for us there is none; there is delay where for us there is only a slackening of the reins. The movement of the poet's thought is like Here's journey back to Olympus from Mount Ida:—

> "Swift as the mind of man, who many a land
> Hath travelled o'er, and with reflective thought
> Recalls 'here was I such a day, or here,'
> And in a moment many a scene surveys,—
> So Juno sped o'er intervening space."

Nor is even this movement of Lord Derby's half full enough of momentary resting-places for the Greek. The abstract expression "man" for "ἀνήρ" "a man," deprives the eye of a natural resting-place; "with reflective thought" gives no landing-place at all like the Greek φρεσὶ πυκαλίμῃσι "in his thick-coming thoughts;" and "intervening space" is an interpolated abstraction which makes the mind ache instead of providing it a fresh rest. Homer is *as* rapid as a poet who was almost without the use of the powerful but colourless mental calculus which we now call abstract thought, can be, but his individualising eye alights many times as often in the course of a sentence as a modern poet's. Lord Derby has failed, partly perhaps on account of his metre,—partly from personal characteristics, in catching this Homeric movement. In fact, he falls between the two stools. Pope makes no effort at all at this Homeric movement. He dashes straight into the rapid mill-stream of the abstract style wherever it suits him.

> "As some wayfaring man who wanders o'er
> In thought a length of lands he trod before
> Sends forth his active mind from place to place,
> Joins hill to dale and measures space with space,—
> So swift flew Juno to the blest abodes,
> If thought of men can match the speed of gods."

That is a complete transmutation of Homer into the utterly different velocity of conception which produced Cowper's

> "How swift is a glance of the mind!
> Compared with the speed of its flight,
> E'en the tempest itself lags behind,
> And the swift-winged arrows of light."

Lord Derby hovers between the two, and is therefore less satisfactory than either.

This difficulty in rendering the constantly descending ictus of Homer's thought comes out particularly in the speeches of regular advice which intersperse the *Iliad* so thickly. When old Nestor, for instance, is speaking, Homer is at his maximum of colourless abstract wisdom, but nothing strikes us more than the difference between this maximum and the manner of our own age, when we find Lord Derby translating it into the language suitable to an English Parliament. When Nestor gets up at the beginning of the ninth book to recommend sagely enough that the chiefs should have a good meal before they take counsel on their calamities, he nevertheless begins with a bit of abstract wisdom (only two lines long), to give the greater weight to the homely advice which was to follow it. It denounces civil discords with wonderful pithiness:—

> ἀφρήτωρ, ἀθέμιστος, ἀνίστιός ἐστιν ἑκεῖνος,
> ὃς πολέμου ἐράται ἐπιδήμιον ὀκρυόεντος,

literally, "untrue to his kindred, to the divine law, and to his hearth, is that man who loves bloody civil war."

Lord Derby gives it:—

> "Religious, social, and domestic ties
> Alike he violates who willingly
> Would court the horrors of internal strife."

The whole burden and weight here of the three adjectives has disappeared in the glib Latin equivalents. Pope amplifies horribly, misses the emphasis on "*civil* war" so as to make the whole sentence meaningless, and has *no wish* even to give the movement of the original; but even he, guided by his poetic instinct, is not quite so much given up to political abstractions as Lord Derby's Parliamentary rhetoric taught him to be.

> "Cursed is the man and void of law and right,
> Unworthy property, unworthy light,
> Unfit for public rule or private care,
> That wretch, that monster, who delights in war;
> Whose lust is murder, and whose horrid joy
> To tear his country and his kind destroy."

And so, too, when in the subsequent council Agamemnon expresses his remorse for treating Achilles so badly, Lord Derby's

> "Fain would I now *conciliate* him and pay
> An ample penalty,"

literally, "I wish to soothe him back again and pay untold fines," is rendered with less pallor, though not with more simplicity by Pope:—

> "Fain would my heart, which erred through frantic rage,
> The wrathful chief and angry gods assuage."

Pope, though never attempting the simple movement of Homer's thought, often gives a movement equally emphatic, though the emphasis falls in wholly different places—on the antitheses, and not on the connecting ideas. Lord Derby, on the contrary, when he misses the simplicity of Homer falls into a style without movement, without marking features of any sort,—which is still further from the spirit of Homer, though in form nearer to him. Pope's ornate couplets have at least always a pulse—too regular a pulse; when Lord Derby misses the crests of Homer's waves, he is merely lifeless.

Perhaps we miss the movement of Homer most in Pope, and least in Lord Derby, in those great passages of measured thought in which his heroes seem to gaze around in the unseen world for any glimmer of light it may yield them, and then with the self-possession of exhaustive wisdom, act gravely on the light they have. Lord Derby has rendered the movement of the passage in which Sarpedon, unconscious that he is about to perish himself, but still touched by the shadow of his doom, fortifies himself with a reflection on the inevitable calamities which await all men, before he throws himself into the fight, with the most weighty and stately step in his translation;—and yet it is too eager:—

> "O friend! if we survivors of this war
> Could live from age and death for ever free,
> Thou should'st not see me foremost in the fight,
> Nor would I urge thee to the glorious field;
> But, since on man ten thousand forms of death
> Attend which none may 'scape, *then on*, that we
> May glory on others gain, or they on us."

This is fine, but the ἰόμεν of Homer is not the "On! Stanley, on!" of Marmion,—it is the deliberative "let us go," of a mind emerging from a world of shadows, and not yet passed into the active phase. But it is nobler and truer far to Homer than Pope's reiterated *pricks* at the weak side of life, and the epigrammatic *coup de theatre* with which he concludes:—

> "Could all our care elude the gloomy grave,
> Which claims no less the fearful than the brave,
> For lust of fame I should not vainly dare
> In fighting fields, nor urge thy soul to war;
> But soon, alas! ignoble age must come,
> Disease, and death's inexorable doom,—
> The life which others pay let us bestow,
> And give to fame what we to nature owe."

But Pope, with all his artificiality of manner, had a deep tenderness in him, in which we think there is a little deficiency in Lord Derby's translation. No one except Mr. Keble, incidentally in one of the poems of his *Christian Year*, has given the profound tenderness of Andromache's address to Hector:—

> Κέκτορ, ἀτὰρ σύ μὰ ἐσσι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
> ἠδὲ κασίγνητος σὺ δὲ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης,

to which Mr. Keble's

> "Father thou art to me, and mother dear,
> And brother too, kind husband of my heart,"

is perhaps as close as English feeling can get. But here Lord Derby's version will be found to be colder and stiffer than Pope's. And, again, the exquisite pathos with which Homer describes Priam's entry into the presence of Achilles to beg for his son's dead body, though not solemn and stately enough in Pope's version, has real and deep pathos in it:—

> "Unseen by them, the King his entry made
> And, prostrate low before Achilles laid,
> Sudden (a venerable sight) appears,
> Embraced his knees and bathed his hands in tears,
> *Those direful hands his kisses pressed, imbrued*
> *E'en with the best, the dearest of his blood.*"

Lord Derby writes:—

> Embraced his knees and kissed those fearful hands
> Bloodstained, which many of his sons had slain.

This seems to us to fail both in movement and effect. There is nothing in all Homer more touching than

> λάβε γούνατα καὶ κύσε χεῖρας
> ἐινάς, ἀνδροφόνους, αἳ οἱ πολλὸς κτανον υἱας.

It is impossible to put the "fearful" before the noun without altering the whole feeling of the passage; and δεινὰς expresses here far more than 'fearful,'—something touched with a religious dread, which "direful" adequately renders. "Bloodstained," too, falls far short of the "homicidal" of the Greek. Homer almost personifies for the moment the hands, the instruments of the deed. *They*, they which "had slain for him many sons," are the true objects of dread, not Achilles himself, who is only the power by which Destiny moved them. Lord Derby has usually much more of Homer's awe than Pope, but he falls behind him in delineating the passion of tenderness. For a few—his mother, for instance—tenderness was a part of Pope's otherwise artificial nature.

On the whole, however, Homer is seen far more clearly through Lord Derby's semi-transparent version, than through Pope's richly painted windows, on which Homer only now and then casts a strong outline or a deep shadow. The new translator has trodden at least a few of those "unknown ways" of which Pope's labouring imagination only dreamt; though it has not been given to him, nor to any other English translator as yet, to look through those clear eyes which

> "Saw the 'wide prospect' and the Asian fen,
> And Tmolus' hill, and Smyrna's bay, though blind."

OUR HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

(From the Times, December 5.)

The Trade and Navigation Returns are to most readers nothing more than dry and repulsive collections of figures, but they are, in fact, an epitome of the history of the world. The statistician can construct from these dreary tables the history of nations and the physical peculiarities of countries; the courses of human politics and of the natural seasons are recorded in the numbers which describe the intercourse between the nations of the world. Were other information wanting, we could ascertain from these Returns the States which are at peace or those which are at war; we could point out the territories covered with forest, and those which abound with corn-plains; we could discriminate between the years of good and bad harvests, of speculation and depression, and we could tell when capital was plentiful and cheap, and when it was scarce and dear.

The Returns up to the end of October, which have recently been published, illustrate in a striking manner the metrical value of these periodical statistics. They show a falling-off in the declared value of British exports, and a slighter tendency to a decline in the amount of our imports; and these facts, which ought to have been expected as the natural consequence of the season of the year and the temper of the money-market, have been made the cause of very unnecessary regrets. The month of October is always a season of declining trade. With the recurrence of winter we lose many of our markets. Long before the ports of Northern Europe and British America are actually blocked up shipmasters are shy of taking charters for them, and insurance brokers have to pay increased premiums for the increased risk of the voyage. The traders which come to us once or twice a year have taken home the last cargo of the season, and are laid up for the winter. The figures of our export trade simultaneously decline. The *maximum* value of exports is generally reached in August, from which time it decreases until it reaches a *minimum* in January or February. The exports of August, 1862, were nearly £13,000,000, and they had fallen in January, 1863, to £8,000,000; in August, 1863, they were £14,000,000, and in January of this year but £10,000,000; last August they were more than £16,000,000, and in October they were little less than £13,000,000. The decline is so regular that no alarm would probably have been felt by its recurrence but for the immediate contrast between 1863 and 1864. Last year the fall was retarded by the continuous rise in the price of goods, and a decrease in the quantities exported was more than met by an increase in price; while this year the effect of an actual decrease in quantities has been aggravated by a contemporaneous fall in price. The admirable management of the Bank directors has saved the country from a crisis at the cost of a temporary contraction of trade. The voices of the prudent had for months been raised in warning, but they were drowned by loud assurances that we possessed unlimited capital, and were justified in expecting uninterrupted prosperity. Whenever money was wanted—whether by insolvent Governments or for purposes of speculative outlay—Englishmen were ready to advance it, and, as a natural consequence, when these rash engagements had to be fulfilled, there was a sharp competition for ready money. If we praise the conduct of the Bank directors when the demand came, it is because of the contrast with earlier experience; *a priori*, it would seem to be the simplest duty they owed to their proprietors to take care to pay their way and to make the most of their money when money is dear. The time of difficulty has now passed by, but the result on trade is apparent in the returns for October. When money is scarce, purchasers are few and sellers are many; goods are sold in diminished quantities, and the sales which are effected are made at reduced prices. The falling off in the declared value of exports from £14,688,000 in September to £12,871,000 in October is due to the conjoint action of the season of the year, the fall of prices, and the contraction of trade.

An examination in detail of our export returns serves to show that the causes to which we have attributed the decline in the declared values have brought about that result. The first considerable item is coal, the export of which fell off from 812,000 tons in September to 752,000 tons in October, but more than two-thirds of this decrease is due to the diminished exportation to Russia. Russia in October took only 9080 tons, against 50,423 tons in September, and the fact has an exact parallel in 1863, when the quantities exported to the northern empire in October and September were 8220 and 48,788 tons respectively. In cotton yarn, which follows coal, 424,000 lb. exported to Russia in September fell to 113,000 lb. in October, and instead of the 2,527,000 yards of cotton piece-goods sent to British North America in September we find only 429,000 sent in October. These are instances of exports falling off with the approach of winter, but the cotton trade brings out also the effect of a high rate of discount. No commodity has been during the last three years such a subject of speculation as cotton, and the trade in it is, therefore, extremely sensitive to the changes in the value of money. The quantities of cotton yarn and piece-goods both fell off considerably in October, but the prices were diminished in a greater proportion. Thus, 156,857,000 yards of piece-goods were exported in September, and 138,900,000 yards in October, showing a decline of nearly one-ninth in quantity, but the declared value fell from £4,129,900 in September to £3,545,600 in October, or a decline of about one-seventh in value. The same fact is seen in the returns of the exportation of woollen and worsted manufactures, and is, in fact, observable throughout the statistics of our exports.

The temporary character of the influences which affected our export trade in October is further seen when we turn to the account of our imports. A decline in their amount, due to the season of the year, might be expected; but the effect of the rise in the value of money ought not to be immediately discernible. The vessels which are afloat would bring their cargoes to port whatever might be the changes in the rate of discount, and the diminished importation caused by the high rate would not happen till some months after it occurred. In fact, there has been but a slight falling off, if any, in our imports, and in many of the most important commodities there has been a large increase. The 653,211 cwt. of raw cotton imported in September rose to 823,585 cwt. in October, an increase of more than 26 per cent.—a comparison even more favourable than that of 1863, when the 496,326 cwt. imported in September rose to 555,519 cwt. in October. There was a large falling off in flax in October, but both in hemp and jute there was a considerable increase. The importation of wool in October was 19,852,000 lb., against 18,663,000 lb. in September, and 16,794,000 lb. in October of last year, and the large quantity imported of woollen rags torn up to be used as wool seems to point to a continuous development of the manufacture of shoddy. The progressive increase in the quantities of unwrought and partly wrought copper imported from Australia, accompanied as it is by a decrease in the copper ores imported, shows an increase in the practice of smelting copper in the colony. The importation of articles of food shows little alteration; in spite of the good harvest for which Mr. Disraeli vouched, 2,540,000 cwt. of corn (we no longer reckon corn by the quarter) were imported in October, against 2,666,000 cwt. in September and 2,742,000 cwt. in October, 1863. The amount of tea entered for home consumption in October (7,497,000 lb.) shows a small falling off on the corresponding month of last year, but the quantity entered for the ten months ending October 31st exhibits an increase of 2,570,000 lb. A similar decrease in October and increase in the ten months is seen in the article of wine, but it is observable that the increase consists principally of port and sherry, so that the taste for light French wines is not yet developed.

The separation in the returns of the imports and exports of bullion and specie from those of other commodities is probably a relic of the time when the precious metals were looked upon as the only wealth; but the plan is sometimes convenient. The accounts for October, for instance, serve to explain the action of an advance in the rate of discount. The high price of money in this country had the natural effect of drawing money to it, or rather of checking its exportation, and we find that whereas in September we imported £2,225,000 in bullion and specie, and exported £2,146,000, or nearly the whole of it, in October we imported £1,725,000, and exported no more than £710,000. The million thus retained in the country would have been sent, but for the advance of the Bank rate, upon ventures in all parts of the globe; but the timely severity of the Directors put a stop to speculations which had long been seen to be rash, and which were rapidly assuming a dangerous character. All the statistics of the trade of October are but a commentary upon this action, and those who understand its effect will see in the temporary decline of the national Returns an apparent evil but a real good.

THE FOUNDER OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER ON THE RATE OF INTEREST.

(From the Economist, December 17.)

Our last article in the series on the Money Market contained a criticism on the Scotch and Irish Acts of Sir R. Peel. We showed that these Acts cannot remain as they are; that they take gold to Scotland and Ireland for no purpose; that they tend to weaken the Bank of England; that they tend most to weaken it when it most wants strength—in a panic; that they establish a pernicious monopoly in certain banks. We were, therefore, about to suggest a better system. But in so doing, we shall have to open the great question,—Ought there to be one bank of issue or many?—the very question on which so much was being said in Paris. The founders of the Credit Mobilier were stirring, perhaps not heaven and earth, but at least Paris and the Tuileries, to deprive the Bank of France of its present privilege of exclusive issue, and to establish a new bank of issue by the side of it.

M. Pereire was about to publish a pamphlet on that subject, and we thought we would delay our discussion till we had heard what he had to say. That pamphlet we have now received, and it certainly contains most important matter. M. Pereire,—the founder of the Credit Mobilier, the administrator of it, the animating spirit of it, — attacks the whole system of our monetary management. He attacks, above all things, the special doctrines which the *Economist* has set itself to teach. We have endeavoured to induce the Bank of France and the Bank of England to raise the rate of discount at once, and considerably, when their stock of gold ever begins to be materially intrenched upon. M. Pereire teaches that it is a mistake to raise the rate of interest—that by so doing we cripple industry, that we damage commerce, that we depart from the use of a Bank, which use, according to Napoleon the First, is to discount good bills at four per cent.; that a change in the rate of interest in England need have no effect on it in France; that both the Bank of France and the Bank of England have for months past been exclusively guided by pernicious maxims.

These propositions from such a man are of grave moment. M. Pereire is no theorist—no dreamer. He is a practical man; he is the founder and controller of vast undertakings: he can make his power felt on every Bourse in Europe. He has a great following; he represents a new world of adventurous industry. Opinions which would be of little weight if they came from a recluse speculator in a country town, become of singular moment when they come from one so eminent for ability and so conspicuous by position. We must postpone for this week our anticipated discussion on the speculative problem—Ought there to be one bank of issue or many?—in order to notice this grave assault on the cardinal principle of our practical policy.

M. Pereire's arguments divide themselves into two heads, which we will carefully keep distinct, though he sometimes misleads the reader by intermingling them. 1st. Ought we to keep a stock of gold and silver? 2ndly. Assuming that we must, is the elevation of the rate of interest the best and most effectual means of so doing?

M. Pereire denies, or seems to deny, that it is necessary to keep a stock of bullion at all. He considers a special watchfulness over the export of the precious metals as a relict of the mercantile system; he says that gold and silver are commodities, and only commodities; he infers that they are only one item in the balance of trade, and should not be specially regarded, any more than coffee or sugar, or any other item. He quotes many capital sayings of Voltaire, that "the true wealth of a country does not consist of gold or silver; that it is in industry and labour; that a Spanish regiment on the River Plate had swords of gold, but no bread and no shirts, and that it is not desirable to be like that."

It is true, no doubt, that gold will not do instead of shirts, but then it is equally true that shirts will not do instead of gold. If a manufacturer has to pay £500 4s. 8d., it is of no use for him to say to his creditor, "There are most excellent linen fabrics in my warehouse; they have a capital fineness and texture; won't you take them?" Of course the creditor says, "I have bills to pay myself. I cannot pay away shirts; I must have *money*." Just so; though gold and silver are only commodities like all other commodities, they have their peculiar utilities. One of these utilities is that of being used as money, both between nations and individuals. We are all of us under great contracts to pay money,—that is, to deliver gold and silver; and though, by refined expedients, we economise the necessary amount of these metals, yet some amount there *must* be. Those expedients are only the use of other *promises* to pay bullion; they are only creations of new contracts; they repose, like all promises, upon a feeling of confidence— a *sensation* of trust. That feeling may not always be found. A banker who fancies people will never suspect him, and who keeps no reserve for an evil instant, will ere long, and, perhaps, the sooner the better, find himself in the "Gazette." We showed, in an early number of this series of articles, that a stock of gold and silver is necessary to a great commercial country, for two reasons. First, because within that country an enormous amount is daily promised, and some of it *may* be required; secondly, because in the external relations of that country with others, it may be needful to pay large sums in gold and silver almost at any time. M. Pereire quotes again from Voltaire: "To forbid the export of gold and silver is a remnant of barbarism; it *means* not paying your debts and losing your commerce. It is not to wish to pay, because when a nation is in debt it must settle its account with the foreigner; it is not to lose the trade, because gold and silver are not only the prices of commodities, but commodities themselves." But how can you pay your debts except you keep a fund to pay them with—how carry on a trade without a stock of the article in which you deal. Voltaire was writing against laws which forbade you to export gold or silver, however much you had, and however much you wanted to pay. M. Pereire quotes him to prove "that however much you have to pay you need keep nothing to pay it with." We fear Voltaire would not have agreed with M. Pereire, but would have poured a little neat ridicule on him.

Secondly, M. Pereire holds that even if you must keep some gold, the rise in the rate of interest is not the best way to keep it. That it is a way cannot, in the midst of plain facts, be now questioned. Here are the Bank of England and the Bank of France, after a great crisis, quite full of money by the use of this expedient. M. Periere goes into an analysis of the nature of the rate of interest, its causes, and other topics—excellent topics for discussion, though not those on which a Bourse experience is most valuable; but he cannot gainsay—he does not gainsay—the main fact. He grumbles at the effects of the remedy; he says that the rise in the value of money has ruined industry and crippled commerce; but he does not deny the efficiency of the remedy. We have shown before how the cure acts, but we will not go back to that now. All Europe sees that it is a remedy. By raising the rate of interest, we have kept our banks full.

The only point for inquiry is, then, as to M. Pereire's new remedy. What is it? Is it a better one, or is it a worse? Is it as sure to be effectual? Is it accompanied by less considerable evils? We will give our readers the best account of the matter we can; but upon this cardinal point, or the new machinery for retaining gold and silver, he is a little indistinct. Being disposed to think that you need not keep any, perhaps it is not unnatural that he should not follow out his scheme very minutely and carefully. He is careless as to the end, and, therefore, we must not expect him to be punctilious as to the means.

M. Pereire says, if you want gold, as you say you do, you should *buy* gold; and an unthinking person would imagine that in so saying he meant to recommend practices similar to those by which the Bank of France attracted so much notice, and so dislocated our money market, some years since. But only a person unlearned in the Paris money market would so say. Whatever M. Pereire may say—and he certainly says many strange things—he will say nothing in favour of the Bank of France. You may as well expect from Jefferson Davis a panegyric on Mr. Lincoln. He is careful to disapprove of all which the Bank of France then did. He says:—

"The mode in which the Bank has sometimes had recourse to procure gold and silver, and which consists in buying gold by a new issue of notes, is a palliative essentially ephemeral.

"This very costly mode has no other effect than to encourage an irregular commerce, which in various ways tries to produce a scarcity of the precious metals in the two great Banks of Europe, in order to profit by the differences which it creates in their value by operating alternately on the Bank of France and the Bank of England.

"The agents of this commerce sell at a premium to the Bank of France to-day the gold which they will ask for to-morrow with the notes which they to-day received; and though the Bank understands these manœuvres, it seeks a temporary substitute, and is satisfied with it."

But this practice of bartering notes for gold, M. Pereire repudiates. He says, what we have always said, and what is obvious, that these notes being payable in gold, you must pay them so soon, that the relief obtained becomes illusory. M. Pereire's scheme is different. In proposing to buy gold, he does not propose to give promises to pay gold in exchange. He proposes to sell something of real wealth.

First as we understand him, for there is a slight haze, he would sell the present Government stock held in reserve by the Bank of France. When gold is wanted, he would begin to sell, and he hopes he should so obtain the gold which is required. But, as he himself observes, the stock may be, and doubtless would be, paid in the notes of Bank of France; the Bank would have diminished its negotiable liabilities, but it would not have augmented its metallic resources. M. Pereire says that *in the end*, the effect of this operation would be a strengthening of the bullion reserve; the notes, as we understand him, are required by the public, and then, by a process he does not explain, bullion would come in to take their place. On this cardinal point of his plan he is obscure. But even allowing this to pass, there are two very great objections to this mode of meeting a foreign drain of bullion: first, though *in the end* it might be effectual, it might not—it certainly would not be effectual at once. The sale of French rentes for French bank notes may at last and by a nice process bring in bullion to the Bank of France, but it may not do so for a long time. There is no security that it would bring real money to meet evident and immediate wants. And, secondly, the sale of these rentes is an expedient for once only. When sold to meet one foreign drain, they are altogether gone, and not available to meet a second foreign drain. They are not at once efficient; no one can tell when the effect of their sale would be apparent; and yet when once gone and sold they cannot be used for the same purpose again. What you want is an expedient which will act at once, and which will act always, and such is a rise in the value of money.

Secondly, M. Pereire proposes that the Bank of France should augment its capital, and he is eloquent as is natural on the profits which the Bank he hates is making. But this expedient is liable to the same difficulties as the former. First: It cannot be used regularly and systematically. It is an expedient for once or a few times; it is not a resource for ever. The reason is obvious. The capital of the Bank of France may or may not be sufficient for its business, but granting that it is insufficient, after a certain number of augmentations it will become sufficient. There M. Pereire's remedy stops. A bank cannot without limit augment its capital. It must pay dividends, and the dividends of a bank are made with the money of its depositors, and the profits of the circulation. As Ricardo justly said:—"The business of a banker is to deal with the money of others," and his profit depends on the proportion which the money of those others in the business bears to his own money. If he goes on augmenting his capital without limit, his so-called profit will approach more and more to the bare interest of money.

Again, this expedient of augmenting the capital will not fill the coffers with cash—with coin or bullion at once. In the end it may do so, or it may not, but it may be months first. The subscriptions to the new capital will be paid in bank notes, and the result will be a reduction of liabilities, and not an increase of reserve. Many persons fancy that these are the same, but they do not look at the matter with an experienced banker's eye. If you hold only a seventh of your liabilities in reserve, say £3,000,000 against £21,000,000, it will matter very much whether a million is added to your reserve or a million is deducted from your liabilities. The addition to your reserve would leave you with £4,000,000 to £21,000,000, or nearly a fifth. The reduction of £1,000,000 in the liabilities would leave you with £3,000,000, which is still but a little more than a seventh.

These expedients for buying gold are in truth, on principle, fallacious. A banker has no stock of commodities to buy with. His capital is limited, and his saleable securities are also limited. What he wants is an elastic expedient by which he may fill his till when he wants it. He finds such an expedient in an augmented value of money. This brings capital to the country when its value is augmented; this checks transactions in a country where borrowing is rendered difficult. This economises money, and this attracts money. But such a perpetual expedient he will not find in the sale of securities, of which he has but a few, or the increase of a capital which will not bear to be augmented many times.

On the Bank of England M. Periere is less severe than on the Bank of France. He considers the Bank of England was coerced into evil by the Act of 1844; the Bank of France as choosing evil out of a bad nature. But he revives the assertion of the *Journal des Debats*, that the stringency of the crisis here was caused by a deficiency in Bank notes. We showed at length, and every one in Lombard-street knows, that the crisis was caused by present scarcity and an apprehended famine of bullion. Mere Bank notes would not have filled the Bank till with bullion, and it was more bullion that we wanted. Additional paper would to us have been an unrequired increase in an irrelevant commodity.

We own that we can hardly consider this part of M. Pereire's pamphlet as serious. We think he has been aggrieved at what he imagines to be the monopoly of the Bank of France, and he therefore ascribes to it evils and effects which have no connection with it in reality. Being peculiarly connected with the more enterprising part of French commerce, M. Pereire cannot bear to see that industry impeded and that enterprise cramped. He sees that a rise in the rate of interest impedes it, and therefore he hates a rise. His feeling is intense, even if his plans are feeble. His essay is an effusion rather than a theory; a lyric rather than a doctrine: it is the plaintive cry of impeded adventure; and as such it may be worth consideration, even though its theories be altogether worthless.

Vancouver's Island.—Addresses from both Houses of Parliament of the Island, summoned to adopt such measures as might be thought necessary in reference to the gold-fields, have represented to the Governor that they were summoned without sufficient notice; and his Excellency has issued a proclamation revoking his former summons, and calling Parliament together on the 12th of September. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Victoria on the 4th of September. Satisfactory accounts continued to be received from the gold regions on the Seoke and Leech Rivers. The papers note the presence of a white woman at the mines—the first seen there. Large fires were raging in the forests, making travelling dangerous. Coal has been discovered on a tributary of the Courtenay River.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—February 25.

Collaroy (s.), 400 tons, Captain Wiseman, from Clarence River 24th instant. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Yang Tsze, ship, 688 tons, Captain Kemball, from the Downs 6th December. Young, Lark, and Bennett, agents.

E. Shein, schooner, 230 tons, Captain Lowe, from Melbourne 18th instant, in ballast. T. G. Sawkins, agent.

Isabella, ship, 730 tons, Captain Barber, from New York 16th November. Passengers—Messrs. Morcens (2), and Clair. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Boomerang (s.), 600 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Rockhampton 21st instant. Passengers—Messrs. Pattison, Bridson, Rowe, Owen, Hoskins, Echalaz, Master Bennett, and 35 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Kiama (s.), 250 tons, Captain Housler, from Merimbula and Wollongong. Passengers—Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Gard, Messrs. Claude, Jackson, Jones, Stewart, Morris, Howell, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain D. Walker, from Melbourne 23rd instant. Passengers—Rev. John Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Cairns, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Hinch, Miss Le Soeuf, Miss Hurton, Messrs. Dalmas, F. Gregory, J. C. Campbell, S. Moore, J. Urquhart, Marks, Jamieson, O'Halloran, Jebens, Smith, J. Harris, J. Y. Moffitt, and 68 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—February 25.

Flying Spur, for Shanghai.
Coral Queen, for Auckland.
Cawarra (s.), for Brisbane.

February 26.

Sir John Burgoyne, for Auckland.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—February 27.

George Becker, for Shanghai; Curlew, Caernarvon, for the South Sea Islands; Alabama, for the South Seas; Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton; Lawrence, for Newcastle; Raven, for Wanganui; Alfred and Maria, for Mauritius.

CLEARANCES.—February 25.

Lawrence, barque, 309 tons, Captain Barneson, for Adelaide, via Newcastle, with part of original cargo. Passengers—Mrs. Barneson and 2 children.

Curlew, schooner, 116 tons, Captain Robinson, for South Sea Islands, in ballast. Passengers—2 natives of S. S. Islands.

Raven, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Walker, for Wanganui. Passengers—Messrs. D. Robertson, Johnson.

Sir John Burgoyne (s.), 65 tons, Captain Reeder, for Auckland, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. R. J. King.

Alfred and Marie, barque, 223 tons, Captain Garcon, for Mauritius.

Cawarra (s.), 600 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbons, Miss Fitzgibbons, Mrs. Boothkey, Mr. and Mrs. Renny, Mrs. Baker, Messrs. Aytoun, Maughan, J. Paton, T. A. Thompson, Hodgkinson, J. Andrews, Rev. Gore Koskinsky, D. Brown, Vindin, R. Boyle, Jacobs, Richards, J. Lukin, and 30 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—February 25.

Mary, from Manning River, with 453 bags maize, 77 bags oats, 18 bags barley, 2 casks tallow, 27 hides; Jason, George, Ann, from Newcastle, with 496 tons coal; Concord, Ino, from Port Stephens, with 9000 treenails, 8000 feet timber, 4 tons fish, 30 bags oysters, 200 bags maize, 10 hides, 3 pigs; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 99 bales wool, 113 bales hay, 54 bags maize, 121 bags potatoes, 39 bags barley, 183 hides, 3 casks tallow, 44 bags bones, 28 bales bacon, 2 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, 4 horses, 168 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—February 25.

Centurion, for Shoalhaven; Christopher George, for Wollongong; West Hartley No. 1, Sea Witch, Jessie, for Newcastle; Peacock, for Botany.

IMPORTS.—February 25.

Yang Tsze, from London: 100 hogsheads 15 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 8 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 50 packages, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.; 680 packages, J. Hughes; 40 hogsheads 100 casks beer, 10 packages tobacco, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package, Holt; 2 packages, W. Jennings; 144 packages W. Wood; 1 package, W. Paskins; 1 package, Cobb; 1 package, Kemp; 1 package, H. Paling; 6 packages, Morgan and Allen; 5 packages, J. Brush; 3 packages, D. Levi; 1 package, C. F. Meurer; 113 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 100 cases, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 178 packages, E. Vickery; 6 packages, Wyatt, Brothers; 13 packages, J. Rofe; 12 packages, J. Jacobs; 3 packages, H. E. Cohen; 1 package, G. Bennett; 6 packages, Perry, Brothers; 8 packages, M. A. Worms and Co.; 174 packages, F. Lassetter; 32 packages, O. B. Ebsworth; 1 package, J. Wainwright; 9 packages, A. S. Webster; 104 packages, Spyers and Co.; 50 packages, S. A. Joseph; 65 packages, Brown and Co.; 10 cases, Hull and Son; 1 package, E. Davis; 71 packages; R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 55 packages, Farmer and Painter; 41 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 67 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; [illegible] packages, Johnson and Co.; 4 packages, W. Faber; 152 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 61 hogsheads, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 100 casks, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 98 packages, W. and S. Gardner; 33 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 93 packages, E. and W. Paul; 29 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 34 packages, J. Sands; 26 packages, F. Perks; 100 packages, G. Griffiths; 45 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 467 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 2 packages, J. F. Hollé; 7 packages, R. Binnie; 2 packages, Rowett; 207 packages, G. Moore; 3 packages, M. Alexander; 6 packages, Faux and Beard; 61 packages, J. Keep; 15 packages, Keep and Parsons; 113 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 738 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 package, J. D. M'Lean; 31 packages, W. Lipscomb; 681 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 664 packages and 59 packages, Order.

Isabella, from New York: 147 packages, S. Hebblewhite; 150 packages, H. H. Beauchamp; 150 cases oil, 222 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 200 cases oil, 206 packages, F. Lassetter; 200 cases oil, 109 packages, J. Keep; 33 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 240 cases oil, 20 kegs 50 three-quarter boxes tobacco, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 338 packages, J. Levick; 4 packages, Mitchell and Co.; 114 packages, M. Alexander; 91 packages, Bright and Co.; 300 cases, J. Kohn and Co.; 500 cases oil, T. Graves; 300 cases oil, 50 packages, Daniell, King, and Co.; 106,733 feet lumber, 1000 cases oil, 104 barrels resin, 600 packages prepared corn, 125 cases 130 three-quarter boxes 160 kegs 151 half-tierces tobacco, 600 packages, Order.

Boomerang (s.), from Rockhampton: 36 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 44 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 16 bales wool, J. Frazer and Co.; 10 bales wool, Byrnes and Co.; 3 bales skins, J. Robertson; 30 bales wool, C. Rolleston; 7 bales wool, H. Belt; 1 bale skins, Durham and Irwin; 15 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 9 bales wool, How, Thomson, and Co.; 14 bales wool, G. Stabler; 13 bales wool, A. Walker; 22 bales wool, J. Binny and Co.; 3 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Joint Stock Bank; 49 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 8 bales wool, 3 bales skins, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 30 bales wool, Molison and Black; 7 bales wool, E. Cornish; 15 bales wool, J. Milson, jun.; 1 bale wool, W. Walker; 342 tiles, 70 casks 108 ingots copper, Peak Downs Copper Company.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 18 cases hops, 9 bales twine, 75 coils rope, F. Lassetter; 4 casks, 30 coils rope, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 9 packages, Monroe; 25 packages, J. Fox and Co.; 4 bales, W. and S. Gardiner; 200 cases maizena, C. Davis; 36 boxes tobacco, 7 cases cigars, 38 cases coffee, 6 cases cider, 1 case, Hoffnung; 5 cases, C. Moore; 1 bundle, Mrs. Cox; 1 hogshead, 6 quarter-casks brandy, 1 box sample, S. L. Bensusan; 2 cases, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 5 hogsheads chinaware, Myers and Solomon; 1 box, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 100 half-barrels dried apples, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 4 vices, J. Keep; 3 trunks, 1 portmanteau, L. Sampson; 2 casks oil, 6 packages, Borthwick; 6 packages, Fairfax; 1 case, S. A. Joseph; 4 casks, J. and E. Row; 15 boxes tobacco, Aldis; 1 parcel, M. Baar and Co.; 100 cases 3 hogsheads 10 quarter-casks wine, Bligh and Harbottle; 1 case, Hyam and Co.; 9 cases, Mears; 100 boxes oysters, Meyerfeld and Co.; 1 parcel, H. Abel; 1 case, W. E. Langley; 1 parcel, E. Beckman; 3 cases, Ashdown; 1 parcel, Cubitt; 1 box, Bright, Brothers, and Co.; 1 parcel, De Gruchy and Leigh; 3 cases, W. Maddocks; 2 cases, 4 wheels, Ainsworth; 1 parcel, Boyer and Fourcade; 6 packages, Spyers and Co.; 1 parcel, G. W. Herbert; 1 parcel, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 1 case, Alexander; 90 cases kerosene oil, Hardy and Co.; 4 cases jams, 21 bags onions, H. Woodward; 2 cases, Waldwyn; 1 case, Hicks; 1 parcel, Daniell, King, and Co.; 2 parcels, Clarson and Shallard.

EXPORTS.—February 25.

Raven, for Wanganui: 25 cases geneva, 100 hogsheads rum, 5 bags sugar, 16 cases chairs, 20 bags rice, 6 cases lobsters, 7 packages, S. A. Joseph; 10 tons rice, M. Bayley; 32 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 99 half-chests tea, A. S. Webster; 4 packages, D. and S. M. Levi; 130 bags flour, 10 barrels pork, 10 tierces beef, 10 cases wine, 16 cases groceries, 72 boxes candles, Beilby and Scott; 54 tons coal, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

Lady Young (s.), for Moreton Bay: 5 quarter-casks wine, 20 boxes soap, 62 cases brandy, 13 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 117 bags sugar, T. S. Skinner; 50 cases claret, Tucker and Co.; 1 package coffee, Giffard and Bros; 1 case cigars, H. M'Crae; 1 box tobacco, 1 cask molasses, 5 packages tea, 16 bags sugar, 2 bags seed, 12 cases, Towns and Co.; 5 cases 2 quarter-casks wine, 5 cases whisky, 40 cases brandy, 5 cases old tom, 1 hogshead rum, 50 cases geneva, 1 package tobacco, 30 packages tea, 25 casks beer, 1 case chicory, 25 casks pitch, 1 case pepper, 7 packages salt, 2 bags rice, 1 box soap, 93 packages oilstores, 2 boxes raisins, 9 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 99 cases brandy, 16 cases chairs, J. Kohn and Co.; 50 cases geneva, 93 bags sugar, 37 packages tea, 2 packages, Keele and Co.; 20 casks porter, J. Moores; 12 hogsheads beer, S. A. Joseph; 4 packages shot, 40 bars iron, 4 wheels, 1 mould board, 6 grindstones, 51 packages, F. Lassetter; 10 kegs shot, 2 bags pepper, 1 pocket hops, 5 cases, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 38 cases wine, J. B. North; 2 casks biscuits, Hardie and Mitchell; 1 case jewellery, 1 case, Berens, Levi, and Seligman; 16 drums soda, Saunders and Co.; 3 vehicles, J. Robertson; 7 iron doors, 4 pipes, 2 shears, 2 spindles, 4 brackets, 48 wheels, 1 case, P. N. Russell and Co.; 4 corn mills, 2 crackers, 12 plough wings, 6 bars steel, 3 kegs nails, 1 cask, J. Levick and Co.; 25 lengths pipe, 3 quarter-casks vinegar, 16 packages oilstores, 12 cases jam, 5 cases kerosene, 7 drums oil, 12 kegs nails, 34 packages, J. Keep; 1 case, Priddy; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 case, Grenville; 12 cases pickles, 5 casks currants, 1 cask coffee, 1 case, Dunnicliff and Co.; 1 bale, Colegate and Co.; 1 case, R. Gray; 10 cases fruit, Lawless; 10 cases, J. and E. Row; 14 bags potatoes, 25 bags bran, Andrews; 9 cases, Peto, Brassey, and Betts; 27 bags potatoes, 2 bags onions, W. H. Holmes; 20 bags maize, 12 bags potatoes, Barker and Co.; 9 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 60 bags flour, N. Caston; 7 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 packages, J. Isaacs; 10 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 24 packages, Vickery and Hall; 8 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 6 bags salt, 14 packages, E. Hughes; 9 packages, Myers and Cantor; 3 packages, E. Vickery; 1 package, Mason, Brothers; 70 bags potatoes, C. Mortimer; 10 bags flour, 6 packages, Palser and Cowlishaw; 60 bags potatoes, S. Priestly; 45 bags potatoes, P. Moran; 4 casks butter, Prescott and Co.; 3 cases fruit, Griffiths; 4 bags corn, P. Clark; 19 packages fruit, W. Clark; 10 iron rocks, 3 pipes, 2 packages, Chapman and Co.; 2 packages, Sharwood and Co.; 2 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 2 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 40 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 24 bags oats, 3 cases, Hargreaves; 6 cases, T. Edens; 2 cases, Armitage and Co.; 10 horses, Murray; 2 horses, Pearce; 2 horses, Warnell; 1 horse, Metcalfe and Lloyd.

Alfred and Marie, for Mauritius: 3 bales leather, T. and W. Eady; 210 tons coal, Captain Garcon; 211 tierces beef, R. Graham; 283 pieces hardwood, Molison and Black.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Mauritius.—By the Alfred and Marie, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For London.—By the Queen of the South, and Stornoway, this day, at noon.

For Wanganui.—By the Raven, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Rockhampton.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Caroline, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, February 25:—John Wesley, brig, 237 tons, Captain Welch, for South Sea Islands; Lawrence, barque, 309 tons, Captain Barneson, for Adelaide via Newcastle; Boomerang (s.), 445 tons, Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton; Mary Ann, schooner, 134 tons, Captain Toate, for Wanganui; Australind, ship, 493 tons, Captain Barrack, for San Francisco.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship Wonga Wonga cleared Port Phillip Heads on the 23rd instant at 7 p.m.; had moderate southerly winds and cloudy weather to Wilson's Promontory, which was passed on the 24th at 4.15 a.m.; from thence had light southerly winds and fine weather to Cape Howe, which was rounded at 10 p.m. same day; entered Sydney Heads at 10.30 p.m. on the 25th instant. Passed the Company's steamer City of Melbourne eighty miles N.E. of Wilson's Promontory.

The new clipper Yang Tsze arrived on the 25th instant, after a splendid passage of 78 days from the Isle of Wight. She left the Downs on the 6th December, and discharged her pilot on the 8th; crossed the Equator on 2nd January, in longitude 29° W.; passed the meridian of the Cape on the 22nd January, passing south of Van Diemen's Land on the sixty-seventh day out. She reports strong westerly and south-westerly gales from the Channel to the Cape Verdes, which she was unable to weather; nor did she get a northerly wind until as far as latitude 14° N. She ran down her easting between latitude 48° and 49°, N.W. and W. winds prevailing; but since passing Tasmania she has had a continuance of light north and north-east winds. The Yang Tsze will proceed to Shanghai as soon as discharged.

The ship Isabella, from New York, sailed on the 16th November; crossed the Equator on 23rd December, in longitude 34 W.; passed the Cape on 20th January, and sighted King's Island on the 25th instant.

The Collaroy (s.), which left Sydney for the Clarence River on the 22nd instant for the purpose of towing to Sydney the Telegraph, whose machinery had sustained some injuries, arrived here on the 25th instant, having found that the Telegraph, after undergoing temporary repairs, had proceeded on her passage to Brisbane. The Collaroy left the Clarence on the 24th instant, at 6 a.m., and arrived alongside the A. S. N. Co.'s wharf at 8.30 a.m. on the 25th, having made an extraordinary fine passage of twenty-six hours.

The s. s. Boomerang left Upper Flats, Rockhampton, on the 21st instant at 8 a.m., rounded Cape Capricorn at 2 p.m., Break Sea Spit at 3 p.m. on the 22nd; passed Cape Moreton at 5 a.m. on the 23rd; passed Smoky Cape at 8 a.m. on the 24th; and arrived at 6 a.m. on the 25th. Had strong E. and S.E. winds to Smoky Cape, from thence to Sydney light northerly, with squally weather throughout. Passed the Balclutha (s.), on the 21st, in Keppel Bay, with punt in tow; also, a steamer off Port Curtis, supposed to be the James Paterson. Spoke the barque Offley and the schooner Princess Royal, at anchor off Lady Elliott's Island, taking in guano. Passed Telegraph (s.), on the 23rd, off Point Danger.

The cargo of the Kiama (s.) consists of 74 bales 2 bags wool, 9 bundles skins, 36 hides, 246 cheeses, 13 bags potatoes, 51 sides 5 bags bacon, 8 kegs butter, 27 ewes, 10 lambs, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

February 24.—Sarah Ann, schooner, from Brisbane.
February 27.—Beautiful Star (s.), 126 tons, Morwick, from Brisbane.

DEPARTURES.

February 24.—Willing Lass, schooner, Nicolson, for Melbourne, with 136 tons coal.
February 24.—Choice, schooner, Place, for Melbourne, with 230 tons coal, 1036 bushels maize.
February 24.—Meteor, barque, Verney, for Baker's Island, with 291 tons coal.
February 25.—Maid of Riverton, schooner, Nieve, for Brisbane, with 30 tons coal, 5 bags maize meal, 61 bags oats, 22 bags bran, 240 bags maize, 41 cases vestas, and sundries.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVALS.

February 16.—Mary Williams, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 17.—Beautiful Star (s.), for Newcastle.

The Queensland (s.) spoke the Eagle (s.), from Maryborough for Sydney, at 6 p.m. on 14th instant, and supplied her with provisions, of which she had run short. Passed the Clarence, bound for Maryborough, on the 15th, at anchor off the fairway buoy, also the Pacific, schooner, and passed the City of Melbourne, barque, from Sydney, and the schooner Unknown, from Maryborough, in the Fitzroy.—*Rockhampton Bulletin*, February 18.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 20.—Prince Edward, from Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Gottenburg (s.), from Otago.
February 21.—Rebecca, from Newcastle, Fearnought, from Liverpool.
February 22.—You Yangs (s.), Madras (s.), from Sydney; Albion (s.), from Otago; Childers, from London; Lady Emma, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

February 20.—Centaur, for Mauritius; Contest, for Amherst.
February 21.—Coutna, for Newcastle; Forest Rights, for Galle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

February 18.—Fanny Small, from Sydney.
February 19.—Royal Exchange, Ellen Lewis, from Newcastle; Isle of France, from British Columbia.
February 20.—Kangaroo (s.), from Newcastle; William, from Brisbane; Matoaka, from London.

DEPARTURES.

February 18.—Minnie Dyke, for Sydney; Krulum, for London.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVAL.

February 4.—Constantine, from Norway.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

February 7.—Susannah Booth, from Sydney; Star of the South, from Clarence River.
February 9.—Jeannie Dove, from Newcastle; Eleanor, from St. John's (N. B.)
February 12.—Omega, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

February 5.—Driver, for Newcastle; Lyle, for Mauritius.
February 12.—Child, for London; King Oscar, for Newcastle.

The Mana Light.—This light was lit for the first time on Wednesday evening week, when the steamer Rangatira called at the "Island of Content," and deposited certain barrels of oil, and Captain Sharp to assist at the ceremony of illumination. The light is very bright, and can be seen at a distance of twenty-five miles.—*Wellington Independent*, February 8.

The s.s. Gothenburg arrived at the Heads at 3 a.m., after a speedy passage from Melbourne. During the passage a melancholy circumstance occurred. A young gentleman named Frost, who was a cabin passenger, was missed from the deck between the hours of six and seven o'clock on the morning of the 6th; and there is much reason to fear that he had committed suicide by jumping overboard, some of his clothes having been left on the deck. As there was a very heavy sea running at the time, he cannot have survived many seconds after his immersion. He is understood to have been formerly a ledger-keeper in the Bank of Victoria, and to have been on his passage hither to join one of the banks in Dunedin, where there are several who were acquainted with him in the other colony.—*Otago Daily Times*, February 8.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—February 25.

7 bales wool, F. B. Cornish
1 bale wool, G. W. Waller
53 bales wool, Macdonald, Smith, and Co.
10 bales wool, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.
10 bales wool, J. Milson, jun.
25 bales wool, 11 casks tallow, 204 hides, J. Graham
13 bales wool, 1 case matches, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
27 bales wool, 47 hides, 5 casks tallow, 1 bale skins, T. S. Mort and Co.
1 package stationery, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.
10,513 bags sugar, 200 bags coffee, R. T. Ford and Co.
10 cases provisions, 30 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
4 bags seed, Law, Somner, and Co.
67 packages jam, 32 bags onions, J. Pope
25 cases jam, J. Caldwell
42 cases jam, Molison and Black
5 bags seed, J. G. M'Kean
1 case drapery, Keep and Parsons
2 cases clothing, 1 case bottles, 1 copying press, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
9 bales wool, How, Thomson, and Co.
14 bales wool, G. Stabler
22 bales wool, J. Binny and Co.

DUTY PAID.

1 case cigars, J. G. Ross
1 case cigars, P. Boyer and Co.
250 hogsheads ale, 50 hogsheads stout, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
9 gallons perfumed spirits, C. M. Evans.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 24.—Albert Edward, from Sydney; Coorang (s.), from Adelaide; Yarra, from Newcastle.
February 25.—Western (s.), from Portland; Union, from Newcastle; Pilot, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

February 24.—Boomerang, for Hobart Town; Mary Ann, for Adelaide; I. M. Stuart, for Belfast; Oak, for Invercargill; W. Ackers, for Newcastle; Madras (s.), for Galle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

February 24.—Vibilia, from Sydney; Triumph, from Montrose.

DEPARTURE.

February 24.—Eclipse, for Wallaroo.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

February 25, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	S.E. Fine. Bar. 29·933. Ther. 76·8.
Grafton	E. Fine.
Tenterfield	S. Fine.
Armidale	S.W. Fine.
Tamworth	Calm. Fine.
Murrurundi	N.W. Fine.
Singleton	N.E. Fine.
Newcastle	S.E. Fine, clear. Bar. 30·012. Ther. 75·0.
Sydney	S. Fine. Bar. 29·942. Ther. 74·2.
South Head	S. Fine.
Penrith	Calm. Fine, hot.
Bathurst	Calm. Fine. Bar. 25·627. Ther. 73·0.
Mudgee	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo	N.E. Fine.
Orange	W.N.W. Fine.
Young	N.W. Very hot.
Forbes	W.N.W. Fine, hot.
Wollongong	S., light. Fine.
Kiama	S.E., light. Fine, like change.
Goulburn	W. b. N. Fine. Bar. 27·836. Ther. 76·0.
Braidwood	N.E. Cloudy.
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, warm.
Yass	N.W. Very hot, close.
Gundagai	Calm. Dull.
Tumut	Calm. Dull.
Kiandra	S.W. Fine.
Albury	W.S.W. Dull, cloudy. Bar. 29·402. Ther. 74·0.
Wagga Wagga	N.W. Cloudy.
Urana	S.W. Fine, cloudy.
Deniliquin	N. Cloudy. Bar. 29·704. Ther. 71.
Hay	S., light. Dull.
Melbourne	N.E. Fine, cool. Bar. 30·047. Ther. 67·56.
Queenscliff	S. Fine. Bar. 30·10. Ther. 67.
Cape Schank	S.W. Fine. Bar. 29·82. Ther. 63.
Cape Otway	W. Fine, clear. Bar. 29·845. Ther. 62·63.
Portland	W. Fine. Bar. 30·110. Ther. 64. (Ther. 62·66.
Guichen Bay	W. by S., light. Fine, cloudy. Bar. 30·000.
Adelaide	E., light. Fine. Bar. 29·727. Ther. 68·55.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Feb. 25.	8.30 a.m.	South.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Light, and cloudy.
Feb. 26.	8.30 a.m.	Calm.	Dull, cloudy.
	Noon.	East.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

Extensive Auction Sale of Furniture—(Brown's, Portable Patent with Brass Dovetail Joints).—John G. Cohen has desired us to direct the attention of shippers to the adjacent colonies, upholsterers, furniture buyers, buyers for the interior, and others, to his highly important auction sale of 50 packages of Brown's patent portable furniture, comprising a well-selected assortment —at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Monday, 27th February, 1865, at 11. For further particulars see advertisements in this day's issue.—Adv.

Clearing-Out Sale of Saddlery, Ironmongery, &c., This Day. —We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to remind the trade of his sale of the above, this day, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

We are requested by Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen to call the particular attention of builders, contractors, timber merchants, and others, to their sale, this day, Monday, the 27th instant, to be held on Wright's Wharf, Sussex-street, comprising slates, timber, asphalte, plaster, galvanised corrugated iron, &c., to commence at 11 o'clock prompt.—Adv.

Parties furnishing are requested to attend Messrs. Bradley and Newton's sale of household furniture, and effects, at the residence of Mr. James Barker, No. 438, Kent-street, near Bathurst-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1' 38" East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rain fall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Snail's Bay.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100, Cloudy sky, 0 to 10, Ozone, 0 to 10.

FEBRUARY 24TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·913	79·0	65	E.	0·01	0	0	0	2
P.M. 3	·805	82·7	57	E. by N.	0·40	12	0	0	1
„ 9	·830	77·3	62	N.N.E.	0·09	13	0	0	0
Mean	29·849	79·7	61·3		0·20	8	0·0		1·0

Evaporation in 24 hours—0·310.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum	86·2	Sun—maximum	129·4
	Minimum	65·7	Grass—minimum	60·0
	Mean	76·0	Sea water	71·0
	Range	20·5		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
FEBRUARY 25TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

Station.	Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.	Ozone.
	At 9 a.m.						For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.			
Sydney	29·942	74·2	74	S.	1·00	8	86·2	66·6	0	8
Newcastle	29·931	74·6	85	S.E.	1·00	0	94·2	67·7	0	1
Newcastle lighthouse		72·8	85	S.	1·00	0	89·8	67·5		3
Bathurst	29·699	70·0	85	Calm.	0	2	98·0	48·0		
Goulburn	29·839	87·6	30	W. by N.	1·00	5	91·3	55·2		
Albury	29·896	65·7	84	W.S.W.	1·00	10		61·4		
Deniliquin	30·007	62·0	94	N.	4·00	8	92·1			

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1865 February.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison Morn.	After.
27	Monday	5 34	6 24	9 17	9 38

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

A memorial is in circulation addressed to his Excellency Sir John Young, from "the undersigned inhabitants of the city of Sydney," which will be found in another column. This memorial has been suggested by the conduct of the Governor of New Caledonia, whose treatment of the Protestant missionaries has only been in harmony with his general character. We regret that some of the missionaries affected had not the facts before them, which would have explained these proceedings without seeking it in the spirit and artifices of the French priests, who, instead of being persecutors, are in this instance fellow-sufferers. The missionaries of the New Hebrides are naturally apprehensive of similar interference; and, thus impressed, they have entertained the idea of seeking a *protectorate* under the auspices of civilised nations. It did not occur to them that in the event of a misunderstanding between any of these powers and the natives, no one of them could have any authority to interfere; and that, unless a protectorate were a government, it would be nothing.

The British Ministry have steadily refused applications to do anything which could implicate our foreign policy, and the disposal of the Fiji project shuts the door against any similar application.

It is, indeed, alleged that a protectorate has been held by Great Britain over the Ionian Islands with the assent of such Powers, but, whatever its name, it was absolutely independent in its internal action. The French protectorate in Tahiti is really a sovereignty.

The proposal for a protectorate being abandoned the next notion is to obtain from the British Government an interdict against all other nations, and particularly the French. Will England become the endorser and bearer of such a message?

The covert doctrines of the memorial are so preposterous in an English community that we have no doubt the document will be very promptly disposed of when it reaches its destination. All that relates to the Presbyterian Church in Nova Scotia—its labours and its successes may be passed over. There are many Christians who are employed in the same wide field, and who have reaped the same moral and religious harvest. None of them have any exclusive title to cultivate these vast regions. They are all, however, bound to treat each other with courtesy and to respect the common rights of civilization. But the memorial asks the British Government "to express their disapproval of any European power taking possession and appropriating the New Hebrides Group of islands as a colony or dependency."

What is to hinder the occupation, or who can prevent it? The British Government has no legal authority or moral right to veto the appropriation or to express an opinion against it. What is the history of England but a series of appropriations. We planted North America, we took possession of India. We looked upon New Holland and declared it our own, and as to New Zealand we outsailed the French and were first, and that was our title! We have never seen any spot on the face of the globe we thought desirable for colonisation or commerce that we have not forthwith saluted as British territory, and raised the standard of England, amidst the cheers of our honest sailors and the complaisant approbation of their countrymen. Our conduct towards these territories has been various as the epochs when they have been acquired, and the character of the inhabitants. Generally the professions of the British Government, without being marked by much refinement, have asserted an honest wish to benefit all subject to its sway. This purpose has been sometimes neutralised by other, and we hope more transient, sentiments. But that we had a right to take and hold was never questioned by ourselves, and never disputed by the world. It is true when some particular rock or fortress has been claimed by Great Britain, French statesmen have sometimes murmured, and French writers have poured out volumes of indignation, but we never heard that these opinions disturbed the serenity of the British Cabinet, or changed for one moment its line of conduct.

The law of nations is clear upon this subject. According to that law, it is the right of a civilised people to take possession of any land in the possession of persons incapable of maintaining relations with foreign states. There is no government to treat with, and there are no rights to assail, excepting those which a common humanity establishes, and which should be always sacred under all flags and in every age. It is useless to deny this right of appropriation. Probably no sound argument can be brought against it. No class of human beings have an absolute title to that earth upon which all must live, and which is the gift to all men of the one Creator. The commandment to "increase and multiply" seems to imply also a right to emigrate, and it is not the acquisition of territory but the mode in which it is governed that must determine the moral character of the nation who claim it. We can easily suppose that a European State, acting upon the principles of religious liberty, would be highly beneficial to people like those of New Hebrides—that it might confer much more than it would gain.

What is the meaning of this memorial? That the British Government should address itself to France?—that it should tell the Emperor Napoleon not to touch the New Hebrides! No other nation has ever shown any inclination to colonise in the Pacific. In what shape would Lord John Russell put this proposition? He would say—"Messieurs, the French nation are Roman Catholics and we are Protestants. We think it very undesirable that your priests should enter the New Hebrides, and very improbable that they will do so effectively unless under the cover of your flag. Give us, therefore, the assurance that you will not touch these islands." What would be the answer of the French Government? Probably a polite acknowledgment of the note, which would be duly deposited in the Foreign Office, and left to slumber among other notes having no relevancy. But if these suggestions were to come in anything like tones of menace, or with expressions of distrust of the French nation, or any insinuation that it was desirable to bar their progress in the Southern Seas, or any assumption that they were less likely to promote Christian civilization than their neighbours, what would be the reply in that case? We leave that to all who are acquainted with the history of France to conjecture. What England may do, and has done, France may do, and will do, if it so please her. In dealing with the Emperor Napoleon upon these subjects, we deal now not with "an adventurer" but with the head of a great nation, having a fleet half the strength of our own, without any colonies of consequence to divide it, and possessing power to make good its claim to stand abreast with us in authority and influence all the world over. With such a nation we may have a good understanding, but we cannot bow—nor "bow wow" it out.

Dr. Fullerton has very properly placed in a strong light the political aspect of this memorial. The missionaries, doubtless, mean well towards the natives, but they are, and necessarily must be the framers, and, to a great extent, the administrators of a native government. It is imputed to them that they are jealous of all interference with their authority: that they discourage intercourse; that they engage in trade, and many other things which commonly happen when ecclesiastics become statesmen. They have, as a body, deserved all praise, and presented fine examples of all the best qualities of their order; but there is a stage when missionaries must fall back on their own proper work, and leave the natives and the Europeans to settle their affairs in the usual way. If at this point they are found in the path of a nation like the French, they will be cast aside, and their political character will deprive them of the sympathy due to their benevolence and their useful toil from a not ungenerous people. Mr. Pritchard lost Tahiti. What indignation the display of repugnance to the French nation excites in the breast of a Frenchman, may be imagined by reflecting what is felt when the circumstances are reversed. The French officer is rarely a bigot, but finds much in a missionary to dislike who has no sentiments or customs, religious or social, that exactly harmonise with his own. All we can hope is that better acquaintance will make all parties more tolerant, and that the limits of civil authority and the rights of conscience may be more truly and faithfully appreciated. But the English and French will cross each other's paths all the world over, and neither will submit to restriction on the free action of their Governments and the liberty of worship. That subalterns of both nations "play fantastic tricks" we firmly believe, but as firmly that Queen Victoria and Napoleon III. are both friends of freedom in colonization, in commerce, and religion. Such being the case, we look on this movement as a great mistake.

It is wrong to assume that any disposition exists in the Government of France, to persecute the Protestant missionaries. If Protestants and Englishmen will use incautious language and take offence at the national preferences of Frenchmen for their own country and faith they will often meet with ungenerous treatment from the lower classes of French officials, who wish to fight, as much as any pugilistic divine who says "Blessed be the Lord." If no improper influence by our missionaries is exercised against the French Government (and this we believe to be the fact), representations made in a suitable manner, and supported by Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, will meet the attention of the Government of Napoleon, and secure the rights of conscience and free access of the natives to those missionaries who desire to do them good in the New Hebrides. The memorial is absurd, and will be deemed insulting if noticed at all, and those who sign it probably are unconscious of the mischief they are doing.

Mr. Arnold announced to the electors of the Paterson an idea which, though not a new one, was new as an indication of Ministerial policy, if indeed it is to be taken as such. In explaining to them that they could have a branch line of telegraph, if they chose to guarantee the interest upon it, he added that it would be impossible to continue the extension of unproductive lines of railway unless a similar principle were adopted.

It is a curious anomaly in our present management that the particular public work for which we stipulate for a local guarantee is the solitary one which pays. Our telegraphs more than cover the interest on their outlay, and the Government is too timid or too parsimonious to spend fifty pounds a mile on branch extensions without its risk is covered by a local guarantee. No other public undertaking pays in the same way, and so the Government dispenses with all precautions upon excessive expenditure. Suppose Mr. Arnold had tried the plan with the Dunmore bridge, would the residents have given the required guarantee, or would they rather have gone without a bridge, or had something cheaper? If he had tried it at Wollongong Harbour, or at Kiama, or at the Clarence, or in respect of the Richmond railway, should we have been out of pocket by the amount spent on those works?

Perhaps, Mr. Arnold, like his principal, has been turning his exile from official life to good account by reflecting on the causes that led to the loss of office. The immediate cause of defeat was the embarrassed state of the finances, and the cause of the deficit was the too ready compliance with the demands that came in from all quarters for additional expenditure. How is the same evil to be prevented in future? It is quite useless to ask constituencies to be modest, reasonable, and contented. It is in the nature of things that they should appeal to the central Treasury for help, and the Minister cannot refuse if the refusal would cost a vote at a critical juncture. But if he could shelter himself under a general regulation applicable to all such cases,—if self-help were established as a condition precedent to getting help from the Treasury, it would stop a good many applications, and would reduce the outlay in those that were persevered in.

The last time they were in office, the Ministry were flush of money, or at least they thought themselves so, and folks never learn thrifty habits while their pockets are full. Now they come back to office to find the Treasury not only empty, but deeply in debt, and they have to reconcile the maintenance of popularity with the most rigid economy. This can only be done by the uniform plan of requiring those who ask a gift to contribute something themselves.

But this plan if carried out leads inevitably to local self-government. The guarantee taken for a branch telegraph relates to so small an amount that the personal warranty of a few substantial residents is sufficient. But when the responsibility affects larger amounts this sort of arrangement will no longer suffice. There is no satisfactory local guarantee except that which arises out of the right to impose local taxation, and if the district is to be taxed it is better to have the taxation levied by an elective local government than by a central organisation. In this way local guarantees the moment they become real lead to local councils. The better plan, therefore, would be to establish the local councils first, as the condition precedent to any grant from the Treasury for local works. If this were done, and no grants made except to local councils, it would stimulate the voluntary formation of such councils.

It is easier to apply this principle, however, to the case of purely local works than to the case of railways. Railways are local works, but they are also properly public works. Localities benefit by them, but so does the metropolis, and so in some respects does a large part of the colony. The application of the principle to this case is equitable enough, the difficulty is to adjust the limits of the application, and apportion the taxation to the benefit. It is impossible to make this adjustment perfect. The best that can be done is to effect a tolerable approximation. We have three main trunk lines of railway, each accommodating different districts. To impose the guarantee equitably it would be necessary to define the accommodated districts, and, in the presence of a wish to escape taxation this might be a delicate matter. At the same time it has been done by consent in Tasmania. A railway has been proposed there to connect Launceston with an agricultural district behind it, and the residents, with a very few exceptions, have united in memorialising Parliament to lend the money on a local guarantee.

Every one is agreed that railroads are essential to a rapid prosperity. Without internal communications the development of internal resources cannot possibly go on. But at present railways do not pay, nor will they till a producing population settles along the lines. We want the railways to enable a population to settle profitably, and we want population to make the railways prosperous. Every fresh outlay, while it has prospective advantages, entails an immediate burden on the revenue. Under ordinary circumstances, the growing prosperity of the colony might enable the burden to be borne without any sense of pressure. But just now with heavy arrears to clear off, it is not wonderful that the Government should look out for some indemnity to cover extra expenditure. Mr. Arnold says that practically the question whether there shall be further extensions, and at what rate they shall be carried on, are questions that do not rest with him, but with the Treasury. He is ready to go forward at any pace if the money is forthcoming. It is a question not of policy but of finance, for though the money is borrowed, the interest has to be paid out of revenue. To make sure of this interest by a local guarantee would, of course, make the borrowing a safe process.

The idea of local help to a railroad is not unfamiliar even in England where all lines are constructed by companies. It is not uncommon to hear of public meetings being got up to promote branch lines, and the principal residents undertaking to take shares to a large extent of the proposed capital, knowing that the line would be a benefit to them. In this way they take upon themselves a large share of the pecuniary responsibility of the line. The practical effort is the same as if they gave a guarantee, for if the line does not pay they lose the interest on their money instead of having to pay interest on some one else's money.

There is one thing Mr. Arnold can do towards promoting railway extension, without committing himself to any very heavy expenditure, and that is to push the surveys. The best lines for extensions beyond Goulburn and Bathurst ought to be determined. At present, little or nothing has been done in that direction, and we are not in a position to say which is the best way to draw the traffic of Riverina. No comprehensive plans can be put before the Legislature unaccompanied by surveys, and no surveys will be reliable that have not exhausted the possibilities of available routes.

Supreme Court.—Master's Office.—Business this day.—Armstrong and others v. Holledge, for allocatur on lease; O'Farrell v. Attorney-General, state of facts; Coleman and others v. Williams and another, minutes; Re Brown, to vacate recognisance.

Coroner's Inquiries.—On Saturday, the City Coroner held two inquires at his office. The first had reference to the death of Margaret Nowlan, who died before a doctor could attend, on Friday morning. Dr. Merryweather was of opinion that deceased, who was eighty years of age, died from decay of nature. The other investigation concerned the death of John Owen, a digger, thirty-eight years of age, who died on the 21st instant, from, as Dr. Renwick thought, ulceration of the trachea, the consequence of chronic bronchitis of long standing. Deceased's wife and children live at Adelong. In each case the Coroner's finding was—"Died from natural causes."

Pigeon Shooting.—A number of gentlemen met on Moore's grounds, Botany Road, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of competing for some valuable guns. The match was deferred for a few days, and will probably be shot at Randwick. Several sweepstakes, however, were arranged, the shooting and the birds being excellent.

Severe Accident.—A serious accident happened to a man named John Ashton or John Atherton, at Nelligen, on Thursday last. He was struck by the branches of a tree which he was felling, and both his arms were fractured. The unfortunate sufferer was brought to Sydney on board one of the Illawarra Company's steamers, and taken to the Infirmary yesterday morning.

The Singleton Railway Bridge.—The Commissioner for Railways has ordered the cancellation of M. Hughes' contract for the erection of the railway bridge across the Hunter at Singleton, on account of the suspension of the work. This is the third time that the contract for that work has been abandoned. The bridge was first contracted for in August, 1862, and was to have been finished in eighteen months; but is now only about half-finished.

The Sydney University Museum.—Sir Charles Nicholson, desirous of augmenting the interest taken in the valuable collection of antiquities exhibited every Saturday afternoon at the Sydney University Museum—a collection which originated in his liberality and public spirit at the time that he held the high office of Chancellor—has recently forwarded to the University authorities four large cases of blocks and slabs of stone, incised with hieroglyphs and other ancient inscriptions. These objects will be found, by learned Egyptologists and less erudite scholars, to be well deserving of a careful and studious attention, as directly teaching and illustrating much that cannot satisfactorily be set forth by books or by engravings. This new donation of Sir Charles Nicholson to the University consists of the following articles:—Eight blocks of inscribed hieroglyphic stone, procured from one of the tombs of Sakara, in the neighbourhood of Memphis. The inscriptions intimate that they are intended to commemorate an individual whose hieroglyphic name is M.S.S. (the equivalent of *Moses*), the son of Hai—a priest and scribe of the White (or Silver) Temple of Ptah, at Memphis. Also, a burnt Brick, dug up, at a considerable depth in the Nile mud, by Hikakeyan Bey, in the exploration conducted by him at the instance of the late Mr. Leonard Flower. (Vide "Philosophical Transactions," 1856-1857.) Another of the objects is the bust of a female figure, of the size of life, in black basalt,—a work executed in a remarkably pure style of early Egyptian art. Also, a sitting figure in vesicular basalt,—holding before her a shrine containing a figure of Osiris. A Pyramidion;—with intaglio figures partially effaced. A sepulchral slab, with a bi-lingual inscription. The upper portion of this slab (in hieroglyphics) is the ordinary funeral dedication of, "Isi the son of Pelisi," to Osiris. The lower inscription has not yet been satisfactorily made out, but appears to have a close affinity with the early Phœnician. Another sepulchral slab, with the usual Osiride dedication and carving. A block of limestone containing six cartouches of names and titles of the "Atin-za-Bachlan," or Disk-Worshipping Kings. This interesting fragment was found in the Birkeh of Mitrahermy,—at a depth of seven feet from the surface—forming part of the pavement of the ancient *Dromos*, which extended from the colossal statue of Rameses the First to the great Temple of Ptah, at Memphis. Egyptologists interpolate the Atin-za-Bachlan dynasty between the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th Dynasties—as recorded by Manetho. The value of this fragment is enhanced by the fact that it is very difficult to obtain any inscription containing the names of this race, as all traces of their historic existence were carefully destroyed by succeeding kings. There is also a large sitting figure in limestone, the size of life, from Memphis. This figure is like that above described—a shrine bearing one. Along with the foregoing were also forwarded seven incised *stele* from the *Columbaria* of Misenum near Naples,—five of the inscriptions being in Latin and two in Greek. Descriptions of these are shortly to appear in the Transactions of the Royal Society. A few miscellaneous articles have also been sent consisting of Roman bronze coins, and a parcel of mediæval objects in lead,—amongst which is an ancient *monstrance* of rude manufacture, apparently made shortly after the era of the Norman Conquest.

Newcastle Church Society.—Our correspondent reports that the annual meeting of this society was held in the Mechanics' Institution, East Maitland, on last Thursday afternoon. The public meeting was preceded by Divine service, in St. Peter's Church, which was well attended. The annual sermon, in aid of the funds of the Newcastle Church Society, was preached this year by the Rev. W. E. White, B.A., of Muswellbrook, and was a highly practical and instructive discourse. After the service in the church, and before the public meeting, a considerable number of persons assembled at the parsonage, where an almost sumptuous repast, in the shape of a cold collation, had been provided. The public meeting was commenced shortly after two o'clock p.m., the Lord Bishop of the diocese presiding. A hymn having been sung, and prayer offered up, the rev. chairman opened the proceedings in a somewhat lengthy introductory address. His Lordship reviewed to some extent the operations of the society for the past twelve months, and expressed his great gratification at being in a position to announce that the total amount of subscriptions raised for 1864 was £292 odd in excess of the contributions in the previous year. In 1863 the total amount collected was £6124 6s. 3d. Last year, or the year 1864, the amount collected was £6416 10s. 10d., thus giving a balance in favour of 1864 of £292 4s. 7d. It was pleasing, he said, to know that many of the good works which at the last annual meeting were spoken of as about to be gone on with had, during the year that is past, been completed. He instanced, in proof of this statement, the opening of the Wallsend church by himself on the 13th of March, 1863; the opening of the Largs church, on the 29th of May; the opening of the new church at the Borehole, on the 3rd of July last; the opening of another church on the 7th of September; and the opening of the church at Morpeth, after its restoration, on the 2nd of October. All these he felt were good works, and their completion during the last year was a matter for congratulation. Several other church improvements were also referred to by the rev. chairman. A decided improvement was also noticeable in regard to matters of a more spiritual nature. In the course of his trip through the northern districts he had been delighted to find that the number of candidates for confirmation had increased, the congregations were larger, and the number of communicants, in many cases, had greatly increased. Referring to the subject of providing a good education for the sons of the clergy, his Lordship said he was pleased to be able to announce the fact that a grammar school, in connection with the Church of England, would shortly be established at Newcastle. An efficient head-master was already engaged, and would soon arrive in the colony. He hoped after the arrival of that gentleman to make arrangements of such a character that clergymen would be able to give their sons a first-rate education for about £20 per annum. This he felt would be a great boon to the clergy in the Newcastle diocese. His Lordship then proceeded to notice in detail a variety of other matters of interest relating to the working of the society. He concluded an address of about forty minutes' duration by expressing the hope that his hearers would show that theirs was not a religion of money simply, but that it was a religion which, under the Divine blessing, could prepare and make all of them fit for another and a better world. A series of resolutions were then successively submitted to the meeting. The first resolution was moved by Mr. E. C. Close, jun., and seconded by the Rev. R. Chapman; it ran as follows:—"That the report (a very lengthy document read at the conclusion of the Bishop's address) now read be adopted and printed for distribution in the different districts of the diocese." The Rev. S. Hungerford moved the second resolution as follows:—"That the frequent robberies and bloodshed in large districts of the colony during the past year, proving most painfully the sad want of religious education and religious ordinances—this meeting earnestly hopes that the Government grant for education may be at least so far increased as to place at the disposal of the Denominational Board funds in fair proportion to the number of children educated in its schools; and that the very general feeling shown throughout the colony in favour of State-aid may lead the Legislature to make more liberal provisions for extending the ordinances of religion throughout the length and breadth of the land." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Keene, and supported by the Rev. W. R. Wilson. The third resolution was moved by Mr. C. G. Croaker, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Bloomfield. It ran as follows:—"That the loss of a Government stipend during the past year, by the sudden decease of one of the clergy of the diocese, shows the urgent necessity for providing funds to supply the stipends of the clergy as they fall in—and it is therefore hoped that every district in the diocese will do its part in carrying out this year the scheme of diocesan endowment, which has been now so fully discussed, and so generally approved." The remaining three resolutions were purely of a formal character, and embodied a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. White, for his able discourse in the forenoon—the re-election of the old standing committee—a cordial vote of thanks to the officers of the society—a similar compliment to the lay collectors in the different districts, and lastly, a vote of thanks to the Bishop of the Diocese, specially for the great interest he had always evinced in the welfare of the Newcastle Church Society, and generally for his able supervision of the affairs of his diocese. All the resolutions, it is almost superfluous to add, were carried unanimously, the last named one by acclamation. His Lordship having briefly responded, the missionary hymn was sung, and the proceedings terminated.

A curious fact (says the *Argus*) illustrative of the way they manage these things in Victorian Government departments, has been communicated to us. It is, that Captain Waddell, from the date of his arrival to that of his departure, was never even called upon to show his commission, so that the document may not, for anything Mr. Francis or Sir Charles Darling knew, have had any existence. It has, however, been shown to those in Melbourne who represent Confederate States' interests.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1474817

SMALL-BORE RIFLE CLUB.—The monthly practice of the members of this club took place at the Volunteer Rifle-Range, Paddington, on Saturday last. The attendance was not quite so numerous as is usual at the monthly practices. The weather was fine and the atmosphere clear, with a light and variable breeze from the eastward—blowing right down the range. The shooting was at 300, 700, 800, and 900 yards, five shots at each range, with any rifle, in any position, except the first range, which was fired standing. The Leigh medal (which has to be won four times, or three times consecutively by one member) was again shot for, and on this occasion Mr. West, of Balmain, was the successful competitor. Mr. Douglass and Mr. Slade where the highest scorers up to the last range, and during the shooting at this range the interest was keenly excited to discover whether the latter (who had succeeded in making top score on three previous occasions, and therefore would have claimed the glittering trophy to hold permanently had he succeeded on this occasion) would again obtain the foremost place; but at this point Mr. West, who had scored pretty well at the shorter ranges, came with a rush, and, by making two bullseyes and three centres, wrested the victory from both, and thus secured one more chance—he had one to his credit previously—for the medal. The rifle used by sergeant Strong was made by Mr. Rigby, of Dublin, whose rifles have been selected by the council of the National Rifle Association for the use of the competitors in the second stage of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, in July next. This rifle was recently imported by Mr. Allerton; it strongly resembles a 36-inch barrel match Whitworth, but it has no rack back sight. Appended are the names of the competitors and scores made:

	300.	700.	800.	900.	Total.
Mr. West, Balmain (K.)	12	16	13	17	— 58
Douglass, No. 2 (K.)	16	17	16	8	— 57
Slade, No. 1 (W.)	13	18	9	16	— 56
Ensign Phillips, No. 1 (W.)	6	16	16	13	— 51
Sergeant Strong, No. 2 (R.)	9	16	10	15	— 50
Lieutenant Richards, No. 5 (W.)	11	15	16	8	— 50
Mr. Brownlow, No. 1 (H.)	11	13	10	10	— 44
Roberts, No. 1 (W.)	10	16	13	3	— 42
Captain Windeyer, No. 2 (W.)	12	11	8	8	— 39
Mr. Evans, No. 2 (L.)	9	15	7	8	— 39
Wickham, No. 2 (W.)	8	15	10	6	— 39
Corporal Lynch, No. 3 (W.)	10	11	9	8	— 38
Mr. Rayner, No. 6 (H.)	13	9	7	7	— 36
Thrum, No. 7 (E.)	9	6	0	8	— 23

HUNTING DOWN BUSHRANGERS IN QUEENSLAND.—Another clever and somewhat exciting capture has been made by the police. It appears that during the past ten or twelve days sub-inspector Lloyd and the detectives under his command have been on the *qui vive* for certain mail robbers and suspected murderers whose arrival from New South Wales was duly notified. About the middle of last week, Mr. Lloyd succeeded in marking and tracking his quarry. He found that no less than four of them were quartered at the public-house at the One-mile Swamp, kept by a Mr. Turner, and waited patiently for a favourable moment to arrive to capture them. After a great deal of consideration, it was determined that Saturday evening should be the time for making the attempt. Accordingly, shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon, Inspector Lewis, Sub-inspector Lloyd, detective Craven, Sergeant Buckley, and two constables in plain clothes, all of whom were well armed, crossed the river, and waited very patiently until three of the men issued from the public-house, and walked down to the ferry steps at the Alice-street Ferry. They got into the boat, accompanied by the police, of whose presence they were oblivious, the object being to arrest them on the north side. Immediately on arriving at the steps, two of the ruffians were collared, and hands were laid upon the third—a tall desperate looking ruffian, suspected of having robbed the Bathurst mail some months ago, on Lapstone Hill. The fellow quickly shook himself free from his captors, and jumped into the water, got under the steps, and ran across the shingled slip used for the punt, and thence got under Harris's Wharf, supporting himself by the piles. In the meantime the other two desperadoes had been taken into the ferry-house and marched off to the lock-up. A strict search was then made for the missing man, who had no means of getting from under the wharf without being observed. Boats were got out—the constables groped about in the mud—all sorts of bullseyes, lanterns, and ships' binnacle lamps were brought into requisition, but no sign of the quarry for upwards of two hours, when the seekers, who were many of them wading in mud up to their thighs—in the pouring rain too—began to get tired. However, the search was prosecuted with renewed vigour, and in another hour it was rewarded with success. A stifling sort of gasp was heard in the neighbourhood of a boat in which was seated sub-inspector Lloyd, and the boat was pulled in the direction indicated, when the man was found in a drowning condition, and quite incapable of making the slightest resistance. Indeed, much difficulty was experienced in dragging him out of his hiding-place. On being searched, a most formidable-looking weapon in the shape of a whalebone life-preserver was found in the bosom of his shirt, together with a large clasp knife, which, when opened, is prevented from reclosing by what is known as a Spanish spring; his two mates were each furnished with a similar weapon. He also was taken to the lock-up, and the police proceeded in search of the chief of the gang, a man who, since his arrest, has been identified as being wanted in New South Wales for bushranging and murder. The police arrived at Turner's public-house between 12 and 1 o'clock, and saw their man seated at table in company with several other men. After the inspector had made a careful disposition of his forces, two constables went and made the arrest, the fellow permitting himself to be handcuffed. The remaining constables having withdrawn, left the man in custody of the two who had taken him, when their departure was the signal for his making a most determined effort to escape. He suddenly darted to the door, or rather made a feint to do so, and turning in a moment made a clean leap, harlequin-fashion, through the window, handcuffed as he was. The window was little more than a foot square; but, although a stout-built man, he got through, and was followed by sergeant Buckley, who fell on the top of him, and a scuffle ensued in the mud. The prisoner regained his legs, and was making off, when he was knocked down, secured, and transferred to safe custody. The place was next searched, when two fine revolvers were found, three saddles, several suits of clothes; a piece of basil, to be used in bush travelling for the purpose of making damper; a slung shot, which is a murderous-looking weapon; and sundry other articles indispensably necessary to the stock-in-trade of bushrangers and burglars. Of the three first captured, two are bushrangers; and the third, judging from the implements found upon him, and his age, is a cracksman or burglar. A large amount of money was found upon them. It is said that this ruffianly gang made the enterprising journey from Sydney with the avowed intention of sticking-up the gold escort from the Peak Downs.—*Courier.*

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION IN DUNEDIN.—The *Daily Times* says:—A fire of some magnitude occurred here on the morning of the 8th. It commenced in the premises of Messrs. Fellenberg and Ferceau, near the Octagon Hotel, in a hay and corn store rented by Mr. Fleming. Upon the buildings destroyed, and the stocks and furniture in them, there were insurances amounting in the whole to £5850, exclusive of any effected in the Northern office. Taking the estimates of the various sufferers, the loss in excess of insurance and on wholly uninsured property amounts to £5990. These figures give a total of £11,810. The liability of the several offices is as follows:—Otago, £200; London and Lancashire, £500; New Zealand, £2850; Australasian, £200 on a building belonging to Mr. David Miller, jun., about £40 on the Town Board offices; Liverpool and London, £1500 on the block known as the Provincial Buildings (including Cooper's Hotel); Imperial, £500 on the premises occupied by Dr. Crawford. The Victorian office is not at all interested. The estimated losses in excess of insurances on the destroyed property are as follow:—Mr. Chevannes, on the Victorian Hotel, £1000 to £1500; Mr. Guy Bennett, namely, on stock in that hotel, £400; Mr. Wilson, on stock, £600; Mr. Corbett, on the Provincial Buildings, £1500; Mr. Plummer, £500; Mr. D. Miller, jun., probably £100; Messrs. Fellenberg and Ferceau, on building and stock, £300 to £400; Mr. William Bastings, on the Royal Oak Hotel, about £300.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—An adjourned meeting of the council met on the 24th instant, for the election of chairman for the current year. Present—Councillors Munro, Dunlop, Hill, Bedford, Conley, Curtis, Cozens, Kingsbury, and Knight. Councillor Conley regretted that his absence had in any way detained the proceedings of the council. He was not aware that it was actually necessary there should be a full council for the purpose, or he certainly should have attended, however much it would have inconvenienced him. Councillor Knight also regretted his absence, which arose from a similar oversight. The council clerk having been voted to the chair *pro forma*, councillor Kingsbury—as returning-officer at the late election of councillors, one for each ward, viz., Enmore, Kingston, and O'Connell, also two auditors for the municipality—read his declaration, as follows:—That Mr. Richard Wilment Cozens had been elected as councillor for Enmore ward; Mr. Henry Munro, as councillor for Kingston ward; Mr. William Curtis, as councillor for O'Connell ward; and Messrs. Charles Eastwood and Charles Alfred Newman as auditors for the municipality. Declarations of office of councillors Cozens, Munro, and Curtis were laid on the table. Councillor Dunlop, in moving that councillor Munro be elected chairman for the current year, felt certain that he was only anticipating the wish of every member of the council. Councillor Conley had much pleasure in seconding the proposition. Councillor Munro would wish, before the motion was put, to state that, if he was elected to the honorable post in prospect, he should on all occasions take the part in the proceedings of the council. Upon the motion being put it was unanimously carried. Councillor Munro was therefore declared duly elected chairman for the current year. This terminated the proceedings, and the council separated.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

Saturday, 6 p.m.

GOULBURN.

His Excellency Sir John Young arrived here at five o'clock, this afternoon, escorted into town by a large cavalcade.

WEST MAITLAND.

Saturday, 4 p.m.

Mr. Nicholson's failure has caused a great sensation. It is understood that his liabilities here are very small.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday evening.

The Madras has taken home despatches respecting the visit of the Shenandoah.

Markets dull, unchanged.

SAILED.—Barwon (s.), for Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Saturday, 7 p.m.

ARRIVED.—City of Melbourne (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—Jane Malcolm, for Newcastle; Barwon (s.), for Sydney, at 5 p.m. You Yangs (s.), for Newcastle, at 8 a.m.

THE LATE ENCOUNTER WITH THE BUSHRANGERS.—The only further intelligence received up to yesterday evening from Goulburn respecting the expedition in search of the bushrangers was, that trooper Wills, who was wounded at the encounter, had been brought into Goulburn. He had a wound on the hand and one on the knee, which were reported to be serious, but not dangerous.

ST. PATRICK'S REGATTA.—The attendance of the pullers intending to compete in the grand handicap at the forthcoming regatta, is specially requested this evening at Messrs. Punch and M'Grath's, to enable the parties appointed to weight the men being allowed sufficient time to accord justice to all. The prizes are exceedingly liberal and well apportioned; and in such an aquatic circle as this colony can boast of, ought to bring together a field that could not be excelled in any part of the world.

MOVEMENT OF THE BUSHRANGERS IN THE QUEANBEYAN DISTRICT.—Tidings were brought into town on Sunday morning last that Hall's gang had the night before paid a visit to Molonglo, and made a "free-selection" from the racing stud of Mr. Peter M'Alister, of two of that gentleman's best horses, as well as a valuable saddle, all of which were missed on Sunday morning from the stable. The same night two saddles were stolen from Mr. Rutledge's premises. The parties who committed these depredations were not known, nor seen in the act; but a party of five or six suspicious looking mounted men had been noticed in the neighbourhood on Saturday and Sunday. On the latter day they were met by the Rev. Mr. Martin between Molonglo and Foxlow. As that gentleman was proceeding along the road near the edge of the plain, five well-mounted men, in crimean shirts, with their coats strapped before them, hove in sight, and on approaching Mr. Martin four of them struck slightly off into the bush, but the fifth, a broad-shouldered man with a smooth face and large blue eyes, came abruptly up to Mr. Martin's buggy and cast a scrutinising glance at its occupant. They did not, however, attempt to molest that gentleman, and after passing took the direction of Bungendore. Mr. Martin saw no arms about these men, and not knowing Hall, Gilbert, or any of his gang, could not say positively that they were those very men; but he states that their appearance and conduct had something very suspicious about it. At Bungendore the inhabitants, having heard of the gang being at Molonglo, were on the look-out for them, and both police and civilians were prepared for action in case of an attack. On Sunday evening the suspicious party were seen to go through the town towards Goulburn, and later the same night they returned through Bungendore, but molested nobody. It is not positively known that these men are identical with the notorious bushrangers, but certainly their movements are suspicious; and if they are Hall and his mates, then it appears they have some thought of changing their scene of action to this district, and are simply reconnoitring and laying their plans previous to carrying them out. On hearing of the robbery at Molongo, the Queanbeyan police went in pursuit, but without success. In strict accordance with the regulations of the force the police keep their movements and their thoughts to themselves; but secrets will ooze out, and we have heard what affords us reasonable ground for suspecting that the veritable gang is now in this district. Since the affair with the Messrs. Faithfull nothing certain has been heard of Hall's gang. But official tidings have reached hither to the effect that a certain individual, long suspected of having connection with the bushrangers, having run a horse or horses at the late Araluen races which was beaten by Mr. M'Alister's, purposed, in revenge, to bring the bushrangers to Molonglo to steal the horses that had carried off his laurels. Expecting such an issue, we believe Mr. M'Alister some short time ago sent his best horses away to a place of safety. But while the gang were to be in the district their plans were laid for a grand attack on the Commercial Bank in Queanbeyan, which was to take place last Monday. The police, we understand, were in full possession of their intended mode of attack, and were prepared in the event of its being attempted to be carried out. The day, however, passed away without anything transpiring, nor have the suspicious men been since heard of.—*Queanbeyan Age*, February 23.

THE ADELAIDE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The *Register* states that the following is the resolution moved in the Chamber of Commerce by the Hon. J. M. Solomon, and adopted (to which allusion was made in a recent telegram):—"That in the opinion of this chamber the time has arrived when the ports of South Australia could with great and permanent benefit to the general community be declared free, and that the adoption of such a course would, without any large additional taxation (levied direct), be the means of extending the trade of this province, raising the value of property, introducing capital and labour, and in all respects placing the colony in such a position of prosperity as she is fairly entitled to by her geographical position and her general capabilities."

THE SURRENDER OF WILLIAM THOMPSON.—The *New Zealand Herald* states that the important intelligence that Wi Tamihana, the "Duke of Waikato," and head of the Waikato rebellion, had surrendered, on the 2nd instant, to Brigadier-General Carey, has been fully confirmed by a telegraphic message received by the Governor. It appears that a few days since Thompson sent word to General Carey stating that if the latter would send two officers to him, he would accompany them to the General's quarters at Te Awamutu, or, if desired, to the Governor in Auckland. General Carey immediately despatched Captain Blewitt of the 6th, and Captain Baker of the 18th, to "his Grace's" whare, and the telegram received last night confirms the report that the two officers had returned to General Carey's quarters, at Te Awamutu, accompanied by Thompson.

THE MURDER OF MR. J. D. HEWITT, M.P.C.—The N. Z. S. N. Company's s.s. Stormbird, from Wanganui, arrived in port this morning. She sailed from Wanganui on Friday, the 10th instant. Previous to starting, intelligence was brought into town of the brutal murder of Mr. J. D. Hewitt, M.P.C., in his own house, by natives. He was decapitated, and the head carried away by the murderers. Luckily his servant escaped into the redoubt. Mr. Hewitt had only sent his wife and family to town a few days previously. A correspondent furnishes us with the following additional particulars of this sad event:—"On Friday morning, Mr. Peter Bell, a sergeant in the militia, stationed at Stewart's Redoubt, on the Kai Iwi, sent word to his brother David that Mr. Hewitt, M.P.C., was shot last night, and his head cut off. The only servant he had with him escaped to the bush and reached the redoubt in safety, with only his shirt on."—*Wellington Independent*, February 11.

RAIN WANTED.—The drought still seems to be severe in the more northern districts of South Australia. The latest information as to the state of the country, given by the *Register* of the 18th instant, is as follows:—We learn by private advices from the Far North that the horse stock are in a very low condition, and not able to travel far. All at work have to be fed with corn and chaff. The continued dry weather is causing great mortality amongst the cattle, and those which are left are falling off very fast in condition. The deaths hitherto have not, however, been so numerous as in some former dry seasons. The weather lately has been cool. Rain will be anxiously looked for in March. The horse teams taken up a few months ago by Messrs. Stuckey and M'Kay were found to answer well at a time when the usual method of carting by bullock teams had almost totally failed. These horse teams are found indispensible, at the same the expense of working them greatly increases the expenditure of the runs. A great number of sheep are very weak and in low condition, and the deaths are somewhat numerous, but are stated to be not so great as supposed by some parties.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE manufacturers of New South Wales have not yet reached that point from which in the Northern States of America they can so far command the native market as to shut importations of the same kinds of goods from other lands. They have, however, so far progressed hitherto as to keep a steady and gradual advance proportioned to our growing importance and increasing population. Already in many classes of articles we not only compete with the English producer, but we have actually driven him out of our market. Nor are the branches of production less numerous than they were in those good old times to which the protectionist looks back with fondly lingering eye; but, on the contrary, they are far more so, the ground being taken up first in one direction, then in another, as the times or opportunities have afforded an opening for their introduction, their establishment, and their subsequent success.

At a time like the present, when the country, having been convulsed by a struggle between Free Trade and Protection, and having been puzzled and in some cases confounded by the conflicting statements made on the one side and on the other, it cannot but be an interesting subject of inquiry if we look a little more closely than we have hitherto done into the operations of the various manufacturing trades, and as far as we are able, from looking on the outside of them, judge of the position of the trades themselves, and of those who follow them whether as masters or handicraftsmen.

One thing, however, is certain—the large use now made in various trades of machinery of different kinds bids fair before very long to revolutionise many of our branches of industry. The saving of labour that it causes, and, paradoxical as it may appear, the increased demand for labour that it generates, have been already perceived and recognised, and in every direction in which it can be made available we see the engine-house upreared, and hear the noisy clank of the iron horse who is made to do that which was more slowly and less neatly done by human hands.

In prosecuting this inquiry, we shall take the various branches of industry in the order in which, as far as we are able to judge, they may rank in importance. And first in this position, as supplying us with the material for all else, is

SHIP BUILDING.

In so far as the actual construction of new vessels is concerned, there is but one firm that can fairly lay claim to be ship-builders, namely, that of Mr. Cuthbert. At the same time we may remark that for several reasons, but mainly, we believe, on account of the more easy procuring of suitable timber, the larger part of the vessels built in New South Wales have been constructed on the rivers to the north of Sydney. With these, for the present at all events, we have nothing to do, our inquiry being expressly limited to Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood, since a more extended inquest would take far more time than is at present at our disposal.

Mr. Cuthbert's establishment is a most extensive one, as may be judged from the fact that during the last three years he has never had less than 150 hands at work, though at times he has had over 200. He first commenced business some twelve years ago, and since then he has built twenty-six vessels, ranging in length from 90 feet to 151 feet, and in tonnage from 50 to 500 tons. Of these, seven were steam vessels, and amongst the names may be found those of the Ipswich, steamer, built for the A. S. N. Company, and now running between Brisbane and Ipswich; the Nowra, steamer; the Spitfire, gunboat; the Lady Denison, brig; the Lytton, steam-dredge, for the Queensland Government; the Cyclops, paddle steamer, for the New South Wales Government; the Pluto and Susannah Cuthbert, screw steamers. The ship building yard is situated at the south frontage of Miller's Point, and comprises an area of about four acres, a great portion of which is ground reclaimed from the sea by the enterprise of the owner. It has a water frontage of 600 feet to Darling Harbour, and, by the projection of Miller's Point, forms a kind of bay off the harbour, thus in no way interfering with its navigation. At the northern end of this area, a capacious jetty has been run out, at which ships of the largest class and greatest draught of water can lie with ease. Ranged along the landward portion of the yard, are the blacksmiths' shops, carpenters' sheds, sail lofts, &c., the locality possessing in itself every essential for ship-building in its every branch, and for the fitting-up of vessels even of the largest class.

Here may be seen, apparently neglected and forgotten, but really lying and seasoning ready for future use when demanded, colonial hardwood of the different shapes suited for ship work. The woods mainly used are—for beams, the ironbark, blackbutt, and the flooded, blue, red, and spotted gums; and for fittings, the teatree, ironbark, blackbutt, and Bangally. The greater part of these are procured in the immediate vicinity of Sydney, and some of them are used of a size that could be obtained in no other port than Sydney. For instance, not very long ago the William Cole, a first-class London ship of 1200 tons burthen, recently underwent a complete refit in this yard, and she had put into her shelf pieces of sound solid hardwood, eighty feet long and fourteen inches square. We doubt very much whether timber of the same measurement could be procured in any other port in the world. H. M. S. Miranda, whilst undergoing repairs, had planking put into her in one length that in England had been put in in two lengths, owing to their not having there the same length of timber at command that we have here.

The timber of New South Wales has been recognised throughout the world as being remarkably well adapted for ship-building purposes, not merely by reason of its hardness and durability, but also because of the great lengths at which it is obtainable. Samples that have been sent to England have been tested by the Admiralty agents along with timber from other parts of the world, and in every trial that of New South Wales has invariably received the palm. Mr. Cuthbert has not been backward in calling attention in Britain to this great feature in our colonial production. He sent to the Great International Exhibition of 1862 specimens of the different kinds of woods suitable for the use of the shipwright, and received from the Commissioners a silver medal and honourable mention; and had it not been that some of the choicest of the samples had been mislaid, there is little room for doubting that he would have received the chief prize in this department.

The great resources of our port are, however, to be better seen in the provision that has been made for repairing and refitting. We have first of all the Dry Dock at Cockatoo Island, a Government establishment, open to men-of-war of all nations free of charge; and to merchant shipping also, since the Government allow its use to the ship-building firms of Sydney at a reasonable charge, and under certain regulations. There is also the Dry Dock at Waterview Bay, a very complete establishment, which, like the dock at Cockatoo, has been very fully described already in the columns of the *Herald*. It may therefore be sufficient to say here that the latter is 365 feet long, with an entrance 70 feet wide, and a depth of water over the sill of 20 feet. It is partly excavated out of the rock, and partly built up very compactly with massive stone-work. It is capable of being pumped out in five hours by an engine of thirty-five horse-power, that raises seventeen tons of water per minute. In addition to the large engine there is also a smaller one kept constantly going whilst the dock is in use, in order to carry away the leakage. The dock is leased from the owner to the P. and O. Company, and by them underleased to Mr. Cuthbert, they stipulating for its use during six days in every month. Mr. Cuthbert again sub-leases the engineer's workshop to the Messrs. Russell, who have here a very large establishment, second in extent only to their premises in Bathurst-street. Here the engineering machinery is very complete. There are five large lathes capable of taking in a beam thirty-six inches in diameter; punching, and shearing machines, capable of working a three-quarter inch plate; planeing and rolling machines, and all the other appliances necessary for so extensive a workshop. The whole of these are worked by a ten horse-power engine, which, besides working the above, also keeps going the fan that supplies the blasts for the different furnaces at which the workmen are engaged. Those who have never seen these fanblasts at work, are astonished at seeing the furnaces unsupplied with what may now be called the old fashioned bellows. In place of these the draught of air is turned on and regulated by a stop cock attached to each furnace; and by this alone a very large amount of labour is saved, the hand for working the bellows being no longer required. Where there are some twelve or fifteen of these forges the saving is of course something considerable.

Whilst we are on this subject, it may not be out of place to mention that the P. and O. Company also keep up a small establishment here, under the charge of a resident superintendent and engineer, Mr. Nicholson. The have a large and well-constructed store, in which are kept the ropes, gear, oils, paints, and the numerous thousand and one articles that come under the denomination of ships' stores. These are received from England by private ships for the use of the company's vessels when required. Pursers stores, however, under which denomination come the edibles and potables, are procured through the mercantile houses of Sydney. Amongst other things we noticed on these premises were a very compact little fire-engine and a first-class diving apparatus. The first is of itself a great source of security in the event of any accident from fire, especially as the gear is always kept in first-rate working order, and there is a plentiful supply of water at hand, not only in the bay, but also in the long range of tanks attached to the wash-house that are always kept filled. The second is also of considerable value, as by its means any doubt with regard to the bottom of a vessel can be at once set at rest, and any difficulty with respect to moorings or other submarine matters be at once adjusted. But the most striking feature in the place is the wash-house, and the washing machine, by which the whole of the washing of the company's vessels is done in a remarkably short space of time, as compared with the old hand washing system. As a labour saving apparatus, and we were assured that no less than £40 per month are saved to the company by its use, we may perhaps be excused if we try in a brief way to describe it. The machinery is worked by a small engine of four horse power, without exception one of the most elegant pieces of machinery we ever met with. So compactly is it put together, so handsomely formed, and so beautifully proportioned, that it has the look more of a parlour ornament than of an actual bona fide useful engine. Its height, with rods, &c., is not much over seven feet, and it stands on a space of about three feet square, economising space as well as money. Its first duty is to fill the range of tanks that supply the establishment with water. From these, all the vats used in the process are fed by means of ordinary pipes; a second set of pipes supplying steam in those stages when boiling is necessary. The linen is put into the first set of vats, where it receives a soaping and a certain amount of steam; from these it is turned over into the washer,—a trough sloping away from its edge to its bottom in a semi-circular form. In this a kind of dasher works backwards and forwards, pressing the linen now on one side of the trough, now on the other, by which action the dirt is gradually worked out of them. From this trough the articles are passed through rollers which press out the superabundant moisture from them, and they are passed on to the boiler, in which a supply of steam soon gets them to the proper temperature. When they have received their due allowance of caloric, they are raised bodily in an open iron frame that fits the boiler, and turned into the next vat, from which they are again passed through rollers, and, having undergone the blueing process, are consigned to the wringer. This wringer acts upon the centrifugal system, and spins round sheets, table cloths, &c., at such a rate as soon takes away all superabundant moisture, without in any way injuring the linen, as would be done were they so closely wrung by hand. After being dried, the articles are folded and calendered or mangled again by steam, by being passed through rollers, and subjected to considerable pressure. The advantage of such a machine to the boats of the Company can hardly be overstated, and we rather think that some of our large establishments in Sydney would benefit by inspecting the process as we did.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Frederick Fuller, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, February 27.—James R. Maxwell, special, for proof of debt, 10; William Speer, Rudolph Krochnert, Joseph Goulston, special, for examination; Lotze and Larnach, to proceed on information.

Tuesday, 28.—Tomago Coal Mining Company, to proceed under order, 12. *At Wollongong*: Joseph Smith, single.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, February 28.—Robert Coleman Springett, William Cunningham, Ricardo Floyd, William Clement, Henry Cherry, Frederick Fuller, Robert Kerrigan, Thomas Morton.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate and Mr. Pinhey.

Nine persons were brought before tee Bench. Of those one was remanded and six were discharged.

Frederick Collett was summarily convicted of having stolen from a hut at Five Dock, sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of Frank Rowland, and was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

George Rogers was fined 10s. for having made use of obscene language in a public place.

THE POOR BOX.—Received, *nil*; assisted four persons.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, February 27th, Messrs. Murphy, Pearce and Ross; Tuesday 28th, Messrs. Campbell, Pinhey, Alexander, and Kettle; Wednesday, March 1st, Caldwell, Love, Chapman, and Raper; Thursday 2nd, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, and Thorne; Friday 3rd, Messrs. Dangar, Cohen, Austin, Jolly, and Williams; Saturday 4th, Major Wingate.

POLICE BUSINESS.—Two hundred and seventeen cases, independently of licensing applications, were brought before this Court during the week, ending to-day.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. W. Church.

Suliman Yahku, a coloured seaman of the mail steamer Northam, for absenting himself from duty without leave, was sent to gaol for seven days.

Three persons apprehended for drunkenness in public places, were admonished and discharged.

George Day, alias Jones, alias Byron, arrested as a prisoner of the Crown illegally at large, was remanded until Monday.

Thomas Smith, James Murray, and James Smith, were sent to gaol for seven days for assaulting James Cleary, a coachman, whom, on Friday night, they knocked down and beat in Pitt-street.

ROSTER.—Monday, February 27th, Mr. G. R. Elliott, Mr. W. Lamb, Mr. J. B. Smithers; Tuesday, 28th, Mr. J. Birrell, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. R. S. Ross; Wednesday, March 1st, Mr. R. Austin, Mr. B. Burdekin, Mr. T. Dangar; Thursday, 2nd, Hon. G. Allen, Mr. S. Lyons, Mr. S. H. Pearce; Friday, 3rd, Mr. J. I. Kettle, Mr. A. Learmonth, Mr G. Rattray; Saturday, 4th, Mr. T. C. Breillat.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

TERM PAPER FOR FIRST TERM OF 1865.

MONDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

CASES FOR JUDGMENT.—M'Donald and another v. Murray and another; Davis and another v. Byrnes and others; Nicholas v. Clements.

MOTIONS FOR RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.—Burley v. Tait; Levy v. Smith.

MOTIONS, &c.—In re A. G. A. Alley, habeas corpus.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Norton and others v. Hosking and others; Blackman and another v. Mylecharane; M'Donald and another v. Murray and another; Rapley v. Martin; Campbell v. the Queen; Mullen v. Brown; Phillips v. Walmsley; Rudd and another v. Willans; Perry and another v. Hosking and another; Jenkins v. Harris and another; Hickey v. Tooth.

DEMURRERS AND SPECIAL CASES.—Russell and another v. Robinson; Wolfe and another v Blick; Grainger v. Vindin and another; Levy v. Smith; Attorney-General v. Josephson.

CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.—Intelligence has been received that a Chinaman, of the name of Ah Yung alias Johnson, has been arrested at Wallbrook, near Rockley, by sergeant Granger of the Bathurst police, for the murder of another Chinaman, named Ah Sam, and has been fully identified as the murderer.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cottage Residence, off William-street North, with allotment at rear, Darlinghurst; Cottage and Land, near Peacock's Point, Balmain; two Villa Residences and Grounds, heights of Randwick.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At Frith's Music Warehouse, Macquarie-place, at 12 o'clock. Bank of New South Wales Shares, Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At No. 438, Kent-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Hollowware, Tools, Perfumery, Gas and Water Pipe, Muntz and Ewbank Nails, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brown's Patent Portable Furniture.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clearance Sale of Saddlery, Ironmongery, &c.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—On Wright's Wharf, Sussex-street, at 11 o'clock, Slates.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At the Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, Watches, and Sundries.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. TINDALE.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Wedders.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. NEWELL AND WALLIS.—On the Ground, at 12 o'clock, Stone-built House and Block of Land, fronting the Pyrmont and Camperdown Road; at their Mart, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Bedding, Sewing Machine, and Sundries.

THE SHERIFF.—At the Commercial Hotel, King-street, at 12 o'clock, the Right, Title, and Interest of Defendant (G. Gatty) in Land, in the Township of Picton.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council will be held at the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, this afternoon, at three o'clock, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman Oatley: That the report of the finance committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.—That the report of the Finance Committee on the state of the city fund for the year 1865, now submitted, be adopted.

By Alderman Caraher: That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending the erection of a lamp in Clarence-lane, be adopted.—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending on petition the laying of a twelve-inch stoneware sewer from Gas-lane to Darling Harbour, at a cost not exceeding £76, upon condition that parties interested therein contribute one-half the cost of the same, be adopted.—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that a pipe-drain sewer be laid in Cumberland-street, at a cost not exceeding £209, be adopted.

By Alderman Raphael: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that Gresham-street be ballasted at a cost not exceeding £97, and metalled at a cost not exceeding £150, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that the kerbing and guttering on the east side of Pitt-street, between King-street and Dr. Bland's, be repaired or renewed, at a cost not exceeding £60, be adopted.—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that the Bridge-street and George-street sewers be connected by the laying of 18-inch stoneware pipes, at a cost not exceeding £120, be adopted.

By Alderman Hurley: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending certain repairs to the premises at Lime-street Wharf (leased by Messrs. Blair and Roddam), at a cost not exceeding £83, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending the renewal of the sheeting of the jetty used for landing metal at the Lime-street Wharf, at a cost not exceeding £70, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that a retaining wall and fence be erected on a portion of the west side of Kent-street, between Erskine and Margaret streets, at a cost not exceeding £65, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and two-course guttering be laid in Day's-terrace, off Sussex-street, at a cost not exceeding £50, be adopted.—That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending on petition the erection of a lamp in Margaret-lane, be adopted.

By Alderman Macintosh: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that the kerbing and guttering in Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets, be repaired or renewed, at a cost not exceeding £56, be adopted.

By Alderman Kippax: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that Burton-street, between Riley and Crown streets, be metalled, at a cost not exceeding £124, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that Liverpool-street, between Riley and Crown streets, be metalled at a cost not exceeding £104, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in John-street, Haymarket, at a cost not exceeding £52, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Little Foster-street, at a cost not exceeding £44, be adopted.

By Alderman Butler: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending, on petition, that kerbing and guttering be laid on the north side of Victoria-street, between Crown and Bourke streets, at a cost not exceeding £95, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Orwell-street, at a cost not exceeding £220, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that Palmer-street, from Woolloomooloo-street to the Domain, be metalled at a cost not exceeding £235, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the south side of Corfu-street, at a cost not exceeding £30, be adopted.—That the report of the Lighting Committee received on the 13th instant, recommending the erection of a lamp at the junction of Middle and Johnson's lanes, be adopted.

By Alderman Sutton: That the report of the Finance Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that tracings of the trigonometrical survey of the city be prepared, with the addition of the new streets, lanes, buildings, &c., and the position of the watermains, sewers, locks, plugs, and hydrants, at a cost not exceeding £360, by adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in front of Mr. Simpson's houses, Darlinghurst Road, at a cost not exceeding £25, be adopted.—That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending on petition the erection of a lamp in Palmer-lane, be adopted.—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending on petition the laying of certain stoneware sewers in Burton-lane, Burton-street, and Palmer-street, at a cost not exceeding £102, be adopted.

By Alderman Sutherland: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the north side of Tegg-street, at a cost not exceeding £50, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Belvoir-street, at a cost not exceeding £45, be adopted.

By Alderman Broomfield: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that a portion of Harris-street be metalled, at a cost not exceeding £322, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that Church-street, from Mill-street to Harris-street, be metalled, at a cost not exceeding £110, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that Athlone-place be metalled, at a cost not exceeding £25, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending on petition the removal of the north-western wall of the Railway Bridge, George-street, and that the roadway and footpath be formed, at a cost not exceeding £54, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending on petition that Victoria-place, off Sussex-street, be formed and ballasted, and kerbing and guttering laid, at a cost not exceeding £86, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on a portion of the south side of Bowman-street, at a cost not exceeding £28, be adopted.—That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending the erection of a lamp in Brisbane-street, off Parramatta-street, be adopted.—That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending the erection of a lamp in Bathurst-street, near the Cathedral, be adopted.—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending on petition the laying of certain stoneware sewers in Duncan-street, Steam Mill-street, and Barker-street, and thence to Darling Harbour, at a cost not exceeding £250, be adopted.

By Alderman Butler: That the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the purchase of 300 three-inch, and 400 four-inch pipes, be adopted.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

THE following petition is in course of signature:—

"To his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Baronet, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

"The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the city of Sydney humbly sheweth—

"That, for sixteen years past, there has been established in the New Hebrides group of islands, in the Western Pacific Ocean, a mission for the Christianisation and civilisation of the aborigines of these islands.

"That the said mission was originally formed, and for several years exclusively supported, by the Presbyterian Church of the colony of Nova Scotia, in British North America; with which a branch of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland subsequently and zealously co-operated; and that it has since obtained, in an eminent degree, the countenance and support of the religious public in all the Australian colonies, including New Zealand.

"That the New Hebrides group consists of about thirty islands altogether, twelve of which are of large dimensions, the rest being smaller, but all inhabited; and that the aboriginal population amounts to at least one hundred and fifty thousands souls.

"That the islands of this group are generally of volcanic origin, some of them—as the islands of Tanna and Ambrim—having still active volcanoes; and that from the great fertility of their soil and their adaptation to the raising of all sorts of intertropical productions, aswell as from their numerous and excellent harbours, they would necessarily, provided the natives were Christianised and civilised, form an extensive and valuable commercial field for all these colonies.

"That the climate of this groupe of islands is insalubrious for Europeans, and the natives of some of them of a peculiarly savage disposition, while, unlike the groups to the eastward, which have all only one language—the Polynesian—with merely dialectic differences, there is an endless variety of languages in the New Hebrides group; each island having a distinct language, and the larger islands more than one.

"That, notwithstanding these formidable obstacles and drawbacks, the New Hebrides Mission has been eminently successful; the whole of the natives of Aneiteum, the southernmost island of the group, having been converted to Christianity, and now forming an exclusively Christian community, with the Holy Scriptures in their own language, which a large proportion of their number can read, and gradually adopting the arts of European civilisation.

"That, while this christianising and civilising process is going on successfully in various islands of the group, a valuable and rapidly extending trade is springing up between these colonies and the different islands; some of the indigenous productions of which, particularly sandal-wood, are of great commercial value.

"That, in order to afford due scope and development for these missionary efforts on the one hand, and for the extension of British commerce in the New Hebrides group of islands on the other, it is indispensably necessary that the natives of these islands should be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their ancient freedom and independence, *and be allowed to form a government for themselves on some European model, when sufficiently advanced in civilisation, as your memorialists are of opinion they will all doubtless be at no distant period.*

"Your Excellency's memorialists therefore humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies this expression of their opinions and views, and their earnest desire that her Majesty's Government will, in the interests of British commerce and Christian philanthropy, *express their disapproval of any European Power taking possession of and appropriating the New Hebrides group of Islands as a colony or dependency.*

"And your Excellency's memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

"Sydney, February, 1865."

The following letter has been addressed to Dr. Steel by Dr. Fullerton:—

"Sydney, 23rd February, 1865.

"Rev. and dear Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your note, with a copy of your 'petition to the Governor, with sheets for signature of male members' of my congregation; and I regret that your committee has resolved to adopt that petition.

"1. It is, in my opinion, improper for a religious society to interfere with questions purely political; which do not affect the members of the society.

"2. Your petition reveals no invasion of personal liberty, or interference with the rights of conscience, which can at all call forth or justify your present proceedings.

"3. Had any foreign Power injured the persons, or interfered with the religious convictions of the inhabitants of the New Hebrides, you might with propriety petition that power on behalf of the distressed, and ask the local government to aid you in doing so; but for you, as a missionary society, to interfere with the policy of other nations because you fancy that missionary efforts and the extension of commerce will be best promoted by leaving the natives of these islands to manage their own affairs, is presumptuous and improper.

"4. You pray that his Excellency the Governor will be pleased to communicate to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies this expression of your opinions and views—'that the cause of missions and the extension of British commerce make it indispensably necessary that the natives of these islands be left to form a Government for themselves on some European model;' but your petition furnishes no evidence that these views and opinions are correct, and, in my opiniou, they are crude and erroneous.

"5. You pray that 'her Majesty's Government will, in the interest of British commerce and Christian philanthropy, express their disapproval of any European Power taking possession of and appropriating the New Hebrides group of islands as a colony or dependency.' This prayer is directly opposed to the laws of neutrality, which are now happily observed by most civilised nations, and implies that the British Government has a right, on the mere plea of the 'interest of British commerce and Christian philanthropy,' to dictate authoritatively to foreign nations.

"I hope your committee will take the premises into consideration, and suppress your petition, which cannot have any practical effect in relation to the natives of the New Hebrides, while it is highly calculated to shew that the authors of the petition are very deficient in wisdom, and more disposed to occupy themselves in political agitation than to attend to the extension of Christ's spiritual kingdom.

"I am, reverend and dear Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"JAMES FULLERTON.

"Rev. Dr. Steel, Secretary to the N.S.W. and N.H. Mission."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£133	3	2
Gin	90	3	9
Rum	187	5	0
Perfumed spirits	3	3	0
Wine	84	5	3
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	63	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	131	18	0
Cigars	39	14	4
Pilotage	15	0	0
Dues	5	0	0
Total	£[illegible]	2	6

The arrivals to-day have been the Yang Tze, from London, with a cargo of general merchandise, and the Isabella, from the United States, with 151 half-tierces 186 quarter-cases 125 cases and 161 kegs of tobacco, and timber, and sundries.

The annual meeting of the members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society will be held on Monday (this day), at half-past two o'clock.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 23rd instant. The *Argus* reports as follows:—

The import market has been devoid of interest to-day, no large sales being reported. Flour continues to go off with great briskness, the market being, however, most scantily supplied for the period of the year. Adelaide has realised from £21 10s to £22 10s; and Chilian, from £17 10s to £14, according to quality. Of wheat there is little offering, and unless supplies come in speedily from some quarter, we are likely to witness something approaching famine prices prevailing immediately after harvest. In other grain, no business is being done. A little inquiry for tobacco (half-pounds) has been manifested, and 150 boxes have changed hands at a fair rate.

The following are the shipments of gold per True Briton for London:—Bank of New South Wales, 7846 oz. 15 dwt.; Bank of Victoria, 3346 oz.; small shipments, 12 oz. 6 dwt. 10 gr.

Export entries were passed to-day for 48,193 oz. 18 dwt. of gold for shipment as under, viz.:—40,496 oz. 2 dwt. per Madras, for Point de Galle; 7695 oz. per True Briton, for London; and 8 oz. per Aldinga, for Adelaide.

Our dates from Otago are to the 8th instant. The following is from the *Daily Times* of that date:—

Again we have to despatch our correspondence before receipt of the expected European mail, a contingency which causes our mercantile community considerable inconvenience, but one which is borne with patiently, in prospect of an improved state of the postal service at no very distant date. Business at the date of our last outgoing mail was tolerably buoyant, though labouring under the disadvantage of the distrust inspired by the derangement of the affairs of several local houses. Reviewing the events of the period since our last summary, it is matter for regret that in this latter respect an improvement in the tone of commerce cannot yet be recorded, it being the prominent one of several causes which have contributed to maintain the very restricted scale of operations of the past month. The failure of one or two houses whose business lay principally with the country has excited a feeling of extreme caution amongst importers scarcely warranted at this time or by the events themselves; the circumstances under which these firms found themselves compelled to suspend having arisen entirely from causes over which better control might have been exercised, and not in any degree from any imaginary unsoundness in our present system of trade; on this point there can be no doubt but that the commerce of the province remains in an essentially healthy condition, or that the wholesome thinning in the numbers of our traders thus going forward can act otherwise than as conducing to a firmer and more prosperous state of things. As in some degree contributing to this depression may also be noticed the sense of insecurity engendered by the frequent recurrence at this season of the serious fires which have destroyed so much valuable property in this city. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, and despite that the spirit of speculation seems to have been dead for the past two or three weeks, and of a great amount of reservation manifested by buyers as a set off against the unwillingness on the part of holders to force sales, there is little reason for complaint with respect to the business which has been done. Prices have not retrograded to any noticeable extent, values for nearly all goods continuing to show a fair margin of profit. The public wool sales of the season progress in a satisfactory manner; as was anticipated, many of our large wool growers who held back last season have now become sensible of the advantage the establishment of this branch of business affords them in the disposal of the staple. The sales held during this month have shown a better disposition on the part of buyers to purchase greasy wools than to speculate in samples of washed and scoured; consequently, whilst prices for the former have in general been fairly maintained, with respect to the latter, the margin between buyer and seller in many cases has been so wide as to induce its shipment home under advance. Our gold-field returns continue without much alteration; the experience of the present season is keeping the mining population contentedly upon the occupied ground, and whilst unable to chronicle any considerable accessions from external sources to the numbers engaged in this pursuit, our gold-fields are, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition. Money rates remain unaltered."

We learn from the *Otago Times*, of the 14th instant, that the barque Prospector had arrived at Dunedin with 340 tons of Chilian flour. Our contemporary says:—

We have a few items of Chilian and Peruvian news. Our shipping report mentions that a [illegible] had been [illegible] between Liverpool and Valparaiso, and that the [illegible] had arrived, making the passage in about [illegible] days, after calling at three different ports. The probability of a commencement of hostilities between Spain and Peru increased daily.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1474818

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

TIME TABLE FROM AND AFTER 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865.

DOWN TRAINS.

Line	Stations	Distance	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*3. a.m.	4. a.m.	*†5. noon	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Great Southern Line	Sydney	—	6 30	8 40	9 0	10 15	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	7 0	11 30	1 30	9 0	2 15	5 0
	Newtown	2	6 39	8 46	..	10 21	p.m. 12 6	2 7	4 36	..	5 36	7 6	11 40	1 36	9 7	2 21	5 7
	Petersham	3	6 46	8 53	..	10 26	12 11	2 12	4 41	..	5 41	7 11	11 47	..	9 12	2 26	5 12
	Ashfield	5	6 53	8 58	..	10 32	12 16	2 18	4 46	..	5 46	7 16	11 53	1 44	9 19	2 31	5 19
	Burwood	7	7 0	9 2	9 17	10 38	12 21	2 23	4 50	5 17	5 50	7 20	11 58	1 49	9 22	2 35	5 22
	Homebush	8	7 5	9 6	..	10 42	..	2 27	4 54	..	5 54	7 24	a.m. 12 3	..	9 26	2 40	5 26
	Haslem Creek	11	7 15	..	..	10 48	..	2 33	..	5 27	..	7 30	..	..	9 34	2 47	5 34
	Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	13	7 26	..	9 30	10 54	..	2 39	..	5 33	..	7 36	12 13	2 4	9 40	2 53	5 40
	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	7 30	..	9 33	10 56	..	2 41	..	5 38	..	7 40	12 20	2 8	9 50	2 55	5 50
Great Western Line	Parramatta	14	7 35	..	9 43	11 0	12 41	2 45	..	5 48	..	7 45	12 30	2 18	10 0	3 0	6 0
	Blacktown	21	..	..	10 3	..	..	..	..	6 8	..	..	12 58	2 38	10 20	..	6 20
	South Creek	29	..	..	10 23	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	1 20	2 58	10 40	..	6 40
	Penrith	34	..	..	10 33	..	..	..	..	6 40	..	..	1 35	3 8	10 50	..	6 50
Richmond Line	Blacktown Departure	—	..	..	10 5	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	2 40	10 22	..	6 22
	Riverstone	28	..	..	10 47	..	..	..	..	6 52	..	..	..	3 22	11 4	..	7 4
	Mulgrave	32	..	..	11 11	..	..	..	..	7 16	..	..	..	3 46	11 28	..	7 28
	Windsor	34	..	..	11 23	..	..	..	..	7 28	..	..	..	3 58	11 40	..	7 40
	Richmond	37	..	..	11 41	..	..	..	..	7 46	..	..	..	4 16	11 58	..	7 58
Great Southern Line	Fairfield	18	7 50	..	9 45	..	1 0	..	..	5 48	..	..	..	2 18	10 3	..	6 3
	Liverpool	22	8 15	..	10 0	..	1 10	..	..	6 3	..	..	..	2 31	10 18	..	6 18
	Campbelltown	34	8 55	..	10 30	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	2 56	10 48	..	6 48
	Menangle	40	9 15	..	10 45	..	..	..	..	6 45	..	..	..	3 13	11 3	..	7 3
	Picton	53	9 55	..	11 20	..	..	..	..	7 20	..	..	..	3 45	11 38	..	7 38

—On Saturdays this Train will not run beyond Burwood.— (No. 5)
—Saturday Train (additional).—

UP TRAINS.

Line	Stations	Distance	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	*†6. p.m.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Great Southern Line	Picton	—	2 0	..	7 5	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
	Menangle	13	2 40	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	4 30	..	..	..	..	12 46	8 26	4 30	..
	Campbelltown	19	3 5	..	7 55	..	..	..	..	4 43	..	..	..	..	1 4	8 40	4 43	..
	Liverpool	31	3 50	..	8 20	..	..	1 25	..	5 8	..	..	..	..	1 30	9 5	5 8	..
	Fairfield	35	4 15	..	8 30	..	..	1 40	..	5 18	..	..	..	..	1 40	9 15	5 18	..
Richmond Line	Richmond	—	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	..	3 30	..	..	..	..	11 45	7 25	3 30	..
	Windsor	3	..	..	6 48	..	..	..	..	3 48	..	..	..	..	12 3	7 43	3 48	..
	Mulgrave	5	..	..	7 0	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
	Riverstone	9	..	..	7 24	..	..	..	..	4 24	..	..	..	..	12 39	8 19	4 24	..
	Blacktown Arrivals	16	..	..	8 10	..	..	..	..	5 3	..	..	..	..	1 20	9 0	5 3	..
Great Western Line	Penrith	—	3 0	..	7 45	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	..	12 55	8 35	4 35	..
	South Creek	5	3 20	..	7 58	..	..	..	..	4 48	..	..	..	..	1 8	8 48	4 48	..
	Blacktown	13	3 50	..	8 15	..	..	..	..	5 6	..	..	..	..	1 26	9 6	5 6	..
	Parramatta	20	4 15	7 55	8 38	..	11 15	2 0	3 0	5 27	..	..	8 0	..	1 46	9 27	5 27	6 15
Great Southern Line	Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	40	4 35	7 59	8 43	..	11 19	2 4	3 4	5 31	..	..	8 4	..	1 53	9 32	5 31	6 19
	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	4 50	8 0	8 48	..	11 21	2 5	3 5	5 36	..	..	8 5	..	1 58	9 37	5 36	6 20
	Haslem Creek	42	..	8 8	..	..	11 29	..	3 12	5 43	..	..	8 13	..	..	9 46	..	6 27
	Homebush	45	..	8 17	..	9 10	11 37	..	3 19	..	5 0	6 0	8 22	..	..	9 54	5 53	6 34
	Burwood	46	..	8 22	9 5	9 14	11 41	2 20	3 23	5 55	5 4	6 4	8 27	12 30	2 13	9 59	5 58	6 38
	Ashfield	48	..	8 27	..	9 18	11 45	2 25	3 27	..	5 8	6 8	8 32	12 34	2 18	10 5	6 4	6 43
	Petersham	50	..	8 34	..	9 23	11 51	2 32	3 33	..	5 13	6 13	8 37	12 39	2 25	10 11	6 10	6 48
	Newtown	51	..	8 38	..	9 27	11 57	2 37	3 37	..	5 17	6 17	8 41	12 43	2 30	10 15	6 15	6 54
	Sydney	53	5 40	8 47	9 25	9 35	12 5	2 43	3 47	6 15	5 25	6 25	8 47	12 50	2 36	10 26	6 25	7 0

—Saturday Trains. (Additional.)—

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate Stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglas Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

† *On Saturdays*, No. 5 *Down* Train will not proceed beyond Burwood. No. 6 *Up* Train will not run.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th February, 1865.

£2200 REWARD for the APPREHENSION of BENJAMIN HALL and JOHN GILBERT, and for INFORMATION leading to their CAPTURE.—Whereas, by notice dated the 26th October, 1863, a Reward of £2000 was offered for such information as would lead to the apprehension of the above named offenders, as also a reward of £100 for such information as would lead to the conviction of any person or persons for harbouring, assisting, or maintaining the abovenamed Benjamin Hall and John Gilbert: Notice is hereby given, that instead of the reward of £2000 for the double apprehension of both these criminals, a reward of £500 will be paid for the arrest of the said Benjamin Hall, and £500 for the arrest of the said John Gilbert, and a reward of £500 for such information as may lead to the capture of either of them, or £1000, if, on such information, they are both taken.

It is to be understood that the person or persons performing the above duty, whether policemen or not, shall receive the reward, and it will not go into any police fund.

CHARLES COWPER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th February, 1865.

£1100 REWARD for the APPREHENSION of DANIEL MORGAN, and for INFORMATION leading to his CAPTURE.—Whereas, by notice dated the 27th June, 1864, a Reward of £1000 was offered for such information as would lead to the apprehension of the abovenamed offender, as also a reward of £100 for such information as would lead to the conviction of any person or persons for harbouring, assisting, or maintaining the abovenamed Daniel Morgan: Notice is hereby given, that of the above reward of £1000, the sum of £500 will be paid for the arrest of the said Daniel Morgan, and £600 for such information as may lead to his capture.

These rewards will be paid direct to the persons performing the required duties, whether policemen or not, and will not go into any police fund.

CHARLES COWPER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th February, 1865.

MURDER.—£750 REWARD for the APPREHENSION of JOHN DUNN, and for INFORMATION leading to his CAPTURE.—Whereas, by a notice dated 22nd November, 1864, a Reward of £250 was offered for such information or assistance as would be instrumental in effecting the capture of John Dunn, who was then charged with aiding and abetting in the murder of Edmund Parry, sergeant of police, near Jugiong. And whereas, at an inquest held at Collector, on the 28th ultimo, on the body of the late Samuel Nelson, police constable, a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against the said John Dunn. It is hereby notified that instead of the reward before offered, a sum of £375 will be paid for such information or assistance as may be instrumental in effecting the arrest of the said John Dunn; and also a reward of £375 to any person or persons who may effect the capture of the said John Dunn. And all parties are hereby cautioned that by harbouring, assisting, or maintaining the abovenamed offender, they will make themselves accessories to the crime of murder, and be liable to prosecution accordingly.

It is to be understood that in every case the reward will go to the person or persons performing the required service, whether policemen or not, and will not go into any police fund.

CHARLES COWPER.

Department of Lands.

LAND SALES.—In pursuance of the provisions of "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," I, the Minister for Lands, do hereby notify that the following lots of land will be offered for sale, by public auction, at the undermentioned places, at 11 o'clock on the days specified, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit 25 per cent.)

JOHN ROBERTSON.

ARMIDALE (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 4th APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Sandon, parish of Armidale: 28 lots (16 acres 2 roods to 59 acres 3 roods), about two miles westerly and north-westerly from the town of Armidale, adjacent to Fitzgerald's, Schmutter's, Titter's, Brown's, and Horner's portions, portions 451 to 478. (Upset price, £1 and £1 10s. per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

ARMIDALE (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 5th APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Sandon, parishes of Gostwyck and Duval: 10 lots (35 to 109 acres) on and near the right bank of Salisbury Water, about one mile above the junction of Saumarez Creek, at and near Mount Hannah, about ten miles southerly from Armidale, portions 26, 57, 59 to 65, and 71; 17 lots (56 to 93 acres) on and near a tributary of the Filbuster Ponds, about four miles north-westerly from Armidale, and about two miles westerly from Dumaresq's 160 acres on Filbuster Ponds, portions 8 to 16, 18 to 26. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Sandon, parish of Armidale: 18 lots (1 rood 8½ perches to 2 roods 26½ perches) in the town of Armidale, allotment 5 of section 23; 2, 4 to 7, 9 to 20 of section 58. (Upset price, £25 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

ASHFORD, on SATURDAY, 8th APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Arrawatta, parish of Ashford: 11 lots (20 to 49 acres) within the Ashford Reserve, on and near the right bank of Frazer's Creek, opposite to the village of Ashford, portions 14 to 24. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Arrawatta, parish of Ashford: 27 lots (1 acre 1 rood to 5 acres) at Ashford, allotments 1 to 4 of section 29; 1, 2, 4 of section 30; 1 to 4 of section 31, 1 to 7 of section 32, 1 to 5 of section 34, 1 to 4 of section 38. (Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Arrawatta, parish of Ashford; 12 lots (2 roods and 2 roods 20 perches each) in the village of Ashford, near the confluence of Frazer's Creek with the River Severn, allotments 1 to 6 of section 15, 3 to 8 of section 20. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

BRAIDWOOD (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 3rd APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of St. Vincent, parish unnamed: 5 lots (40 to 46 acres) at Telawar and Olan, on and near Telawar and Back Creeks, lying southerly and westerly from W. Roberts' 640 acres, Bettowynd, portions 3-VI, 3-VII, 3-XVIII to 3-XX; 50 acres on the right bank of Mongarlowe River, adjoining W. Nettleton's (now J. Sheppard's) 30 acres, portion 2-IV; 40 acres on the right bank of Mongarlowe River, about half a mile above its junction with the Shoalhaven River, adjoining P. Stewart's (now E. Hush's) 30 acres, portion 3-X. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of St. Vincent, parish of Araluen: 36 lots (1 acre 19 perches to 2 acres) at Araluen, on the road from Braidwood to Moruya, adjacent to the north boundary of H. C. Burnell's 1280 acres, portions 39 to 49, 149 to 161, 168 to 179. (Upset price £4 and £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

CASINO (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 7th APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Drake, parish unnamed: 160 acres on the road from Sandiland's to Casino, and near the road from Tabulam to Grafton, about 1½ mile north-easterly from C. G. T. Chauvel's 640 acres on Tabulam Creek. County of Rous, parishes of South Gundurimba, North Codrington, Tuckurimba, and Lismore: 33 lots (27 to 191 acres) on the North Richmond River, adjacent to W. Wilson's 1050 acres and his 408 acres, about two miles easterly from the town of Codrington, and between one and five miles south-easterly from Gundurimba, portions 10, 14 to 20, 22 to 29, and 32, portions 1 to 15, 22 and 23; 24 acres on the right bank of Richmond River, near the northern boundary of the town of Gundurimba, portion 13. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Rous, parish of West Ballina: 16 lots (1 acre 3 roods 32 perches to 2 acres 2 roods 24 perches) at West Ballina, allotments 1, 3, 4, and 5 of section 26, 1 and 2 of section 30, 1 to 4 of section 31, 1 to 4 of section 32, 1 and 2 of section 33. (Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

GOSFORD (at the Police Office), on SATURDAY, 1st APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Northumberland, parish of Wallarah, Spencer, Gosford, Mandolong, Morrissett, Eglinton, and Stowe: 40 acres on Lake Macquarie, adjoining the north boundary of lot FF, portion 3-I; 40 acres on Lake Macquarie, near Galgabbee Creek, portion 3-VII; 25 acres (lot C) on Munmorah Lake, at Collungra Swamp, about three-quarters of a mile northerly from Slade's 640 acres, Budjewoi, portion 4-I; 20 acres on Munmorah Lake, about 1½ mile north-easterly from lot C, portion 4-II; 21 acres on Munmorah Lake, about three-quarters of a mile northerly from lot C, portion 4-III; 3 lots (21 and 22 acres) on and near Munmorah Lake, between Budjewoi Creek and the South Pacific Ocean, adjoining and near Hargraves' 13 acres, portions 4-IV to 4-VI; 5 lots (15 to 24 acres) between Tuggerah Lake and the South Pacific Ocean, at and near the entrance to Tuggerah Beach Lakes, opposite J. E. Manning's 640 acres, portions 4-I to 4-VI; 27 acres on Budjewoi Lake, adjoining the north boundary of Hargraves' 40 acres at Terah, about one mile north-westerly from the village of Norah, portion 4-II; 21 lots (33 to 320 acres) lying between Lake Macquarie and the South Pacific Ocean on and near that part of the coast between Pier Head and Reid's Mistake, portions 4-IV to 4-IX, 4-XIV to 4-XXVIII; 20 acres on the right bank of Breakfast Creek, about half-a-mile above its junction with Mangrove Creek, adjoining the north boundary of Watkins' 10 acres, portion 4-I; 40 acres adjoining the western boundary of R. Cox's 1280 acres, near Brisbane Water, and the eastern boundary L. Perratt's 162 acres, portion 4-XVI; 2 lots (40 and 50 acres) on the right bank of Dorah Creek, at Bub Ubba Swamp, about one mile north-easterly from J. E. Manning's 1280 acres, portions 3-III and 3-V; 2 lots (20 and 40 acres) on the road from Gosford to Maitland, about one mile westerly from T. Walker's 1120 acres near Coorunbung, portions 4-I and 4-II; 40 acres on the road from Gosford to Dorah Creek, and adjoining C. F. Jolling's 25 acres, a quarter-mile westerly from T. Walker's 1120 acres, near Coorumbung, portion 4-III; 11 acres on Lake Macquarie, near Fig Tree or Stockdale Point, adjoining the eastern boundary of a 160-acre portion, portion 4-I; 2 lots (10 and 40 acres) on and near the right bank of Wyong Creek, adjacent to R. Hill's 843 acres, and on the road from Mangrove to Gosford, at Bumble Hill, portions 4-I and 4-II. (Upset price, £1 and £2 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

GOULBURN (at the Police Office), on SATURDAY, 1st APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Argyle, parishes of Currowang, Bredalbane, Strathaid, Wayo, Mullengullenga, Milbang, Tarago, and Billyrambija: 12 acres 2 roods 29 perches adjoining a portion of 40 acres on Lake George, near Stonewall Point, portion 15; 43 acres adjacent to the east boundary of M'Inerney's 102 acres near Currowang, portion 101; 50 acres adjoining a 40-acre portion, and adjacent to A. Bunker's (now J. W. Chisholm's) 600 acres, on Wollondilly River, portion 63; 3 lots (39 acres to 40 acres 1 rood) adjoining the eastern boundary of James M'Arthur's 640 acres, and adjoining and near the north boundary of T. M. Moore's 1000 acres, on Myrtle Creek, portions 40 to 42; 43 acres on a creek that flows into Pejar Gully, and about one mile north-westerly from K. R. L. Rossi's 638 acres, portion 34; 40 acres (lot H) adjacent to the east boundary of P. Plunkett's 1190 acres, at Lake Bathurst, portion 88; 40 acres adjoining a 40-acre portion, and a quarter-mile northerly from S. Levey's 2000 acres at Lake Bathurst, portion 89; 40 acres adjoining the east boundary of lot H; 40 acres adjoining a measured portion of 40 acres, about one mile northerly from T. Reddall's 880 acres, near Collector, portion 137; 40 acres adjoining a 60-acre portion, and about a quarter-mile northerly from J. Murchison's 640 acres near Tarago, portion 92; 77 acres 1 rood adjacent to the southern boundary of R. Howes' 2560 acres, near Marulan, portion 20. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Argyle, parish of Bredalbane: 16 lots (3 acres 2 roods 7 perches to 20 acres 16 perches) on the right bank of the Wollondilly River, in the Reserve near Mummel, and between that river and J. Chisholm's 931 acres, portions 4 to 20. (Upset price, £2, £2 10s., and £3 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

MAITLAND (at the Police Office), on SATURDAY, 1st APRIL.—County of Northumberland, parishes of Stanford and Rothbury: 106 acres about three-quarters of a mile easterly from J. T. Hughes's 640 acres, about ten miles south-westerly from Maitland, portion 56; 14 lots (44 to 110 acres) on and near First Creek, adjacent to T. Coulson's 2000 acres, M'Donald's 500 acres, and M. Bryce's 600 acres, about seven miles southerly from Branxton, portions 86 to 94, 96, 97, 112 to 114; 9 lots (44 acres to 103 acres 1 rood) on and near Mary Anne's Creek, adjacent to Mitchell's and Dowd's portions and to the south-east corner of Phillips's 500 acres, about six miles south-westerly from Branxton, portions 103 to 111. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Northumberland, parishes of Pokolbin and Maitland: 4 lots (12 acres 1 rood 12 perches each) near the road from Wollombi to Black Creek, in the village reserve of Pokolbin, on the right bank of east branch of Black Creek, adjacent to D. Campbell's 2560 acres, Cessnock, allotments 25 to 28 of section 5 (upset price, £2 per acre); 8 lots (3 roods 23 perches to 2 acres 27 perches) at Maitland (East), on and near the right bank of Wallis Creek, about half a mile above the Victoria Bridge, allotments 1 to 8 of section 3 (upset price, £20 per acre).—TOWN LOTS. County of Northumberland, parish of Maitland: 4 lots (1 rood 27 perches and 1 rood 35 perches) in the town of Maitland (East), allotments 18 and 19 of section 14, 18 and 19 of section 19. (Upset price, £50 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

MOLONG (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 7th APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Ashburnham, parish of West Molong: 8 lots (121 to 192 acres) lying southerly from Molong, and within the Reserve, adjoining and near Smith's portions, on Emu Hollow, portions 19 to 22, 25, 26, 56, 57. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Ashburnham, parish of West Molong: 11 lots (2 acres 2 roods to 22 acres 3 roods) at West Molong, allotments 1 to 4 of section 1, 1 to 4 of section 6, 1 to 3 of section 52. (Upset price, £2 and £3 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Wellington, parish of East Molong: 27 lots (1 rood 24 perches and 2 roods each) in the town of East Molong, allotments 1 to 4 of section 5; 1 to 4, 9 to 13, and 16 to 20 of section 7; 1 to 5 of section 10, 12 to 15 of section 14. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

MORUYA (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 3rd APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Dampier, parish unnamed: 2 lots (316 and 317 acres) on the road from Araluen to Moruya and on the right bank of Moruya River, at Merricumbene, about five miles below the junction of Deua River and Araluen Creek; 40 acres, about 1½ mile north-westerly from C. Byrnes' 160 acres, at Belowrie, portion VI; 81 acres about 1½ mile northerly from W. D. Tarlington's 160 acres, near Cobargo, portion V; 99 acres about one mile north-easterly from W. Tarlington's 160 acres at Bredbatowa, portion VI; 43 acres (parish of Congo) on Coila Lake, adjacent to H. Clarke's 86 acres, portion 222. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Dampier, parish of Moruya: 6 lots (10 to 18 acres) on and near the road from Kiora to Moruya, in the south-western environs of Moruya, portions 224, 225, 231 to 233, 242; 9 lots (16 acres 2 roods 8 perches to 34 acres 2 roods) at and near the head of the Long Swamp, in the southern environs of the town of Moruya, portions 248, 251, 252, 255 to 258, 261, 262. (Upset price, £2 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

MUSCLEBROOK (at the Police Office), on SATURDAY, 1st APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Brisbane, parish of Yarraman: 50 acres on the right bank of Wybong Creek, adjoining the southern boundary of J. Pike's 640 acres, portion 11. County of Hunter, parish unnamed: 7 lots (20 acres and 35 acres) on Little Horseshoe Creek, near Greig's Creek, lying westerly and south-westerly at distances varying from a half-mile to 3 miles from J. B. Bettington's 1280 acres, portions 4-XLIX to 4-LV; 2 lots (36 and 46 acres) on and near the left bank of Greig's Creek, adjoining the northern boundary of J. H. Bettington's 1040 acres, portions 4-XXVIII and 4-XXIX; 4 acres (30 to 36 acres) on the right bank of Greig's Creek, lying between J. H. Bettington's 640 and his 1040 acres, portions 4-XXX to 4-XXXIII; 3 lots (20 and 21 acres) on Greig's Creek, between half-mile and one mile southerly from J. H. Bettington's 40 acres, portions 4-XXXVIII to 4-XL; 6 lots (20 to 40 acres) adjoining and near the southern boundary of J. H. Bettington's 1040 acres, on the left bank of Greig's Creek, portions 4-XLIII to 4-XLVIII; 4 lots (20 and 21 acres) on Cowparlor Creek, near Greig's Creek, distant from a quarter-mile to 1½ mile in a north-easterly direction from J. H. Bettington's 30 acres, portions 4-XXXIV to 4-XXXVIII; 2 lots (20 and 58 acres) on Gungulus Creek, adjoining and near the northern boundary of J. H. Bettington's 640 acres, on the left bank of Greig's Creek, portions 4-XLI and 4-XLII. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

WELLINGTON (at the Police Office), on SATURDAY, 8th APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Wellington, parishes of Millenbong and Kerr: 3 acres 2 roods about one mile northerly from W. B. Kerr's (now Suttor's) 31 acres, at the junction of Wallawanda and Warramagullen Creeks, portion 2-V; 28 acres (lot B) on the left bank of Gowdawada Creek, at its junction with Warramagullen Creek, about 1½ mile north-westerly from Kerr's (now Suttor's) 31 acres, portion 2-V; 30 acres on the left bank of Gowdawada Creek, about a mile south-easterly from lot B, portion 2-VI; 24 acres 2 roods on the Gowdawada Creek, adjoining the east boundary of John Achort's 31 acres 2 roods, on the road from Burrandong to Hargraves, portion 2-IX. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Wellington, parish of Wellington: 18 lots (1 rood 35 perches and 2 roods each) in the town of Wellington, allotment 12 of section 1, 3 and 4 of section 5, 3 to 10 of section 71; 5, 8 to 10, 12 to 14 of section 72. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

YOUNG (at the Police Office), on SATURDAY, 8th APRIL.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Monteagle, parish of Young: 8 lots (37 acres to 56 acres 1 rood) on the road from Binalong to Young, between one mile and 2½ miles southerly from the town of Young, portions 39 to 46. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Monteagle, parish of Young: 29 lots (1 acre 3 roods 5 perches to 31 acres 1 rood) on the road from Binalong and Wombat to Young, in the southern environs of the town of Young, portions 14 to 20, 22 to 38, 47 to 51. (Upset price, £2, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Monteagle, parish of Young: 13 lots (2 roods each) in the town of Young, allotments 3 to 5 of section 15, 1 to 10 of section 16. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 37.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to effect insurances against loss by FIRE.

HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

21, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st September, 1864.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CAPITALS.

Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | SURVEYOR.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Secretary to Local Board.

Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

CHANGE IN THE NAME of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—By virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT, 1864, an amalgamation has taken place between THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, and the names of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been changed to that of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, in which name all the business of the Company will hereafter be conducted.

By order of the Board,

A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
For FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.

Capital subscribed .... £2,000,000.

INVESTED FUNDS.

Capital paid up	£390,000
Reserve surplus fund	1,000,000
Life Department reserve	1,450,000
Balance of undivided profits	210,000
(Three million and fifty thousand pound)	£3,050,000

REVENUE.

Fire premiums	£580,000
Life premiums	210,000
Interest on investment	160,000
(Nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds)	£950,000

The Directors in Sydney continue to issue Policies for *Fire* and Life Insurance, and to grant Annuities, Endowments, &c. Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from

A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.

Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Fire Insurance at current rates.

Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.

The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

34, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE Company Limited. Incorporated under the "Company Statute, 1864." Head Offices, 35, Queen-street, Melbourne. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £60,000. Sydney Branch Office, 23, Bridge-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:

George King, Esq. | R. G. Massie, Esq.
Charles Parbury, Esq. | John Todd, Esq.

The Company are prepared to take marine risks on every description of insurable interest at current rates.

Losses payable at the option of the assured, either in Sydney, in Melbourne, or at any of the agencies of the Company in Great Britain or the colonies.

G. H. HOWELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this institution has been OPENED TO-DAY at DUBBO, for the transaction of all usual banking business, under the conduct of Mr. James Holmes.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, February 13th

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney 23rd November, 1864.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.—In accordance with the resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of the proprietors, held on the 15th day of December, 1863, the directors hereby give notice, that the tenth call of one pound per share will be payable at the places mentioned below, on MONDAY, the 6th day of March next:—

Auckland ....At the Bank of New Zealand.
Taranaki .... " "
Napier .... " "
Wellington .... " "
Wanganui .... " "
Nelson .... " "
Picton .... " "
Blenheim .... " "
Christchurch .... " "
Lyttelton .... " "
Dunedin .... " "
Invercargill .... " "
Riverton .... " "
Sydney..........At the Oriental Bank Corporation Office.
London..At the Bank of New Zealand, 50, Old Broad-street.

D. L. MURDOCH, Inspector.

Bank of New Zealand,
Auckland, November 30, 1864.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for Sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, and Hides consigned to them for Sale or Shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October, 1864.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers and Commission Agents, 479, George-street.
Branch Offices—Picton and Penrith Railway.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

To be paid on all packages received at this office:—Under ½ cwt., 6d. Under 2 cwt., 1s. Under 10 cwt., 6d. per cwt.

Larger consignments, as per agreement.

N.B.—Merchandise and luggage stored. Terms at office.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—Gentlemen's Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Ladies' Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Working Men's Bath open daily from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

"But the bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than to the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine. The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—DR. ERASMUS WILSON.

"I am more and more every day persuaded by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted again into youth."—SIR JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.

"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans who use the Turkish Bath are almost free from consumption, while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to that disease."—DR. BARTER.

"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.

"The Turkish Bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—DR. MILLIGEN, physician to the Sultan.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Painless adaption of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates, without springs, wires, or fastenings. Dr. J. EMANUEL, examined Surgeon Dentist. Established 23 years. Address, No. 178, Pitt-street North. From one to a complete set made and permanently fixed in two days, avoiding delay and its numerous inconveniences. A set will last a lifetime; utter impossibility of breakage. Extracting of stumps not required. Decayed teeth permanently stopped with Dr. Emanuel's gold white enamel. Charges to meet the means of all classes. Specimens of dental work can be seen, and all consultations, free of charge. ☞ Observe, Dr. Emanuel has only one surgery, No. 178, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Toogood's Hotel. Hours from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, late Surgeon to the Belle Vue Hospital, New York (U. S.), may be consulted on all nervous complaints and prostration of the system.

Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.

All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.

Dr. VAN HEEKEREN is daily in attendance from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at his residence, 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

W. LARMER, Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, and Patent Medicines, 323, George-street, near Post Office.—Town and country storekeepers, shippers, squatters, &c., supplied at reduced prices.
Price lists forwarded to all parts of the colony.
Beeswax purchased.

HENRY'S AUSTRALIAN WORM POWDERS, the only reliable remedy, 1s. per packet.

THERMAL ESTABLISHMENT OF VICHY.—PROPERTY OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents in the Australian colonies for the sale of the "Eau de Vichy," will be prepared to supply the same.

The use of the natural mineral waters of Vichy has become now universal. The renovating action of these waters is not only shown in diseases of the digestive organs, but also in all the chronic diseases of the abdominal organs. These waters can also be effectively used by persons in good health—their use often prevents uneasiness of the stomach—especially after meals.

HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

☞ First shipment per Asia, daily expected.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Cancer, carbuncles, boils, demand early and decided treatment. In using Holloway's remedies, safety is secured, without risk or suffering. The Pills remove the poisonous taint, the Ointment soothes the angry local ailment. Sold at 244, Strand, London; and at all druggists'.

GRANULES and SYROP of DIGITALIS of LABELONYE, chemist, 19, Rue Bourbon Villeneuve, a Paris.—These Granules contain the Alcoholic Extract of Digitalis concentrated in the vacuum, and protected against alteration. A long experience has proved that they possess in the highest degree the sedative and diuretic properties of this drug. Their efficacy is admirable in the organic or functional diseases of the heart, in nervous palpitations, dropsies, nervous diseases of the lungs, asthma, catarrh, hooping-cough, &c., &c. Sold in Paris by M. Labelonye, chemist, 19, Rue Bourbon Villeneuve, a Paris; in Sydney by J. and E. ROWE, Pitt-street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind—for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co., 219, Pitt-street.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, and every species of insect, and harmless to animal life. Sold in packets of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. Sold by all agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—The undersigned have for disposal full-size Grubb's PORTRAIT LENS; also Carte de Visite Lens, Rolling Machine, Bellows, Camera, &c.

A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

NEW GALVANIC and MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS.—Pulvermacher's galvanic chain Bands, for cure of neuralgia, rheumatism, &c., without shock or pain, 7s. 6d. to 25s each.
Galvanic Coil Apparatus, with medical appliances, £5.
Magnetic Machines, with medical apparatus, £5 10s.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney.

COLT'S REVOLVERS have been adopted for Military or Naval Service by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments. They are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing. COLT'S Celebrated RIFLES, CARBINES, and SHOT GUNS. Beware of counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's Trade Mark. Liberal discount to the trade. Address—COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, cheaper than any other house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE.—All goods sold for cash only, newest and cheapest goods in Sydney:—
2 cases French delaines, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
4 cases French merinos, black and coloured, 2s 6½d
1 case ladies' tweeds for dresses, 7½d, worth 1s
2 cases checked winseys, 8½d, worth 10½d
2 cases glazed linings, 4d, worth 6d
3 cases checked crimean flannels, 1s 11d, worth 2s 6d
1 case plain flannels, royal, skys, pinks, &c., 1s 11d
2 bales felt drugget, 1½ yard wide, 2s 11d, worth 3s 9d
1 bale brussels carpet, 3s 6d, worth 4s 9d
1 case Hoyle's best prints, yard wide, 9½d
2 cases ginghams, yard wide, 8½d
4 cases striped winsey skirting, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
2 cases ladies' mantles, 2s 9d to 12s 6d
1 case brown patent velvets, 12½d yard, worth 2s 6d
6 cases ladies', girls', children's hats, 6s to 12s 6d
2 cases boys' straw hats, 1s 11d to 4s 6d
1 case boys' straw caps, 1s, worth 2s 6d
1 case sash ribbons, 8½d, worth 1s 6d
1 case new gimps, 3½d yard to 1s
2 cases velvet trimmings, 1s 11d per 18 yards
4 cases Josephine kid gloves, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d
1 case black lace and lace insertions
2 cases wide width ribbons, 2½d to 6½d yard.
Storekeepers, country buyers, are invited to the above lot of goods.

J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street.

GOOD, CHEAP, AND USEFUL DRAPERY of every description, can be obtained of W. L. SHEARD, 578, George-street, two doors from Bathurst-street.
Good white calico, 6½d per yard
Real Welsh flannel, 10½d, all wool
Glazed lining, 4d yard
China mattings, best quality, 8½d yard
Witney blankets, from 5s 11d pair
Stout winseys, 8½d yard, worth 1s
Real Aberdeen winseys, 10½d, worth 1s 3d
Ladies' tweed paletots, 8s 11d, worth 12s 6d
1000 all wool plaid shawls, 8s 11d
Real French merinos, 2s 6½d, worth 3s 6d
Mohairs, camlets, and poplinets, half-price
French muslins, 4s 11d full dress
500 rep skirts, 7s 9d, worth 12s 6d
Good hearth rugs, 2s 11d
Thompson's empress and prize medal skirts
1000 dozen spiral cord, 1s, worth 2s 6d
Dress buttons, 1s card, worth 3s
Ladies' worked collars and sets, half-price
French coutille stays, 2s 11d, worth 4s 9d
Ladies' belts (wide buckles), 1s
1000 silk parachutes, from 2s 11d
1000 remnants, at half-price
Men's cheviot tweed trousers, 9s 6d, worth 12s 6d
Men's moleskin trousers, double stitched, 5s 11d
Good Scotch twill shirts, 2s 11d, lined backs.
BOYS' CLOTHING, WONDERFULLY CHEAP.
N.B.—Terms being for cash only, the whole of the above new goods, together with others too numerous to mention, will be found POSITIVELY CHEAP.

CLEANLINESS.—A Stove most Brilliantly Polished in Two Minutes for less than One Farthing.
W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered BLACK LEAD, a new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted, and is a preservative of furniture from the injurious effects of the common articles now in use, as it creates no dust, and requires comparatively no labour.

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 1s.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.)

12, Soho-square, London.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wasting time by rubbing the clothes at the "washing tub," use the "GLYCERINE" SOAP POWDER. Ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder." Sold by all storekeepers, in penny packets; and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

W. C. W. REASON, Bedding Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

W. C. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney. Bedding cleaned by steam.

JOHNSON'S Cheap Bedding Warehouse, 195, Pitt-street North, near King-street.
Hair, fibre and flax mattresses, all sizes
Palliasses, best quality, 16s, 17s, 18s.
Iron bedsteads, cots, &c.
N.B.—Old mattresses remade, bedding cleaned.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—The FURNITURE of a small House can be had at a valuation. On view, 144, Palmer-street, near the Scotch Church.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' Family Sewing Machine, £10. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—Singer and Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be the best, cheapest, most simple, and most durable sewing machines in the world; prices from £14 to £35.
STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE, by the undersigned, a fresh lot of Lipscomb's celebrated Hobart Town JAMS, in jars. WATKINS and LEIGH, 422, George-street.

JUST LANDED, ex DEVONSHIRE, CREST OF THE WAVE, VIMEIRA, &c., a large and choice assortment of
COACHMAKERS' IRONMONGERY, and all other materials required in the trade
SADDLERY and HARNESS
SADDLERS' IRONMONGERY, &c., &c., in ASSORTED PACKAGES, to suit purchasers
ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

AUSTRALIAN VINEGAR, awarded a prize medal at the London International Exhibition. Superior in strength and flavour to most of the imported vinegar. D. J. MONK, Wattle-street, Chippendale.

QUICKSILVER, on SALE, by the undersigned. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, now landing, for SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Beeby and Dunstan's superfine
Ditto household
For SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—
A prime sample
For SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CHILIAN FLOUR,
Ex GRAVINA.
Latest importation from Valparaiso.
The balance of this cargo, San Antonio and Del Carmen brands, the best quality in the market, for SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

EX ISABELLA, from NEW YORK.—
Cozzen's kerosene
Kemp's lobsters
Kemp's oysters
Clothes pins
Axe handles
Douglass pumps
For SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY, hogsheads, quarters, cases, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

SEED OATS.—Best Tasmanian, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Wheat, and Bran, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

HART'S Adelaide Flour, silk-dressed, superfine, and seconds, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

RESIN, best Amber, landing ex Horne, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

STOCKHOLM Tar and Pitch, Yellow Metal, Felt, &c., for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 13, Barrack-st.

TASMANIAN JAMS.—Hawkins' justly celebrated Jams, manufactured in silver pans, for SALE. JOHN CAMPBELL and CO., Commercial Wharf.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, in jars and tins, for SALE by MOLISON and BLACK.

SEED WHEAT, Seed Oats, Seed Barley. HILTON BROWNE and CO. (late Ferris.)

PRAIRIE GRASS, Rye Grass, Clover, Lucerne Seed, &c. HILTON BROWNE and CO., seedsmen.

GARDEN SEEDS of all kinds. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S stores (late Ferris), 239, Pitt-street.

EMPTY FLOUR CASKS for SALE. J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, a Circular Saw Iron BENCH, complete. D. M'ISAAC, Bourke-street.

BLASTING POWDER and FUSE for SALE. JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

BLASTING POWDER, patent Fuse, Portland Cement. J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned,—Two very superior 14 h. p. high-pressure Beam Engines, with Flour Mill Machinery for 2 pairs 4-feet stones
Two good second-hand 14 h. p. Engines and Boilers, complete.
JOSEPH MATHER, Bathurst-street Engine Works.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's superfine silk-dressed, on SALE. L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
Ditto Hamilton's, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet
Ditto Tupper's 6 and 7 feet
Ditto Morewood's, 6, 7, and 8 feet
Ditto Scotch Iron, Tiles, Guttering, Ridging, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

55,000 FEET Oregon, G. and T., Flooring and Planks, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Architraves, and Skirting, on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH.

750,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Colonial Timber, of all descriptions. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, Cedar. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, Dray Poles, Shafts, Posts, Rails and Palings. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS, STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, and others.—Now landing, and for SALE by the undersigned, at low prices for cash:—
Tireing iron, various sizes
Horse-shoe iron and stock hoops
Axle blocks and boxes
Cart and gig springs
Mail patent axles
Bolts, nuts, and washers.
THOMAS COLLINS, No. 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A Brick-built INN in full trade, situate in the township of North Wagga Wagga, within a short distance of the Bridge.

There are four allotments of land to be conveyed with the property, whereon are erected a butcher's and blacksmith's shop, and large substantial cattle yards. Every convenience on the premises.

Title, unexceptionable.

For terms and all details, apply to FREDERICK A. TOMPSON, agent, Australian Warehouse, Wagga Wagga.

FOR SALE, the landed ESTATE of J. C. P. Morton, Esq., consisting of 1267 acres 2 roods of excellent land situated on the north bank of the river Hastings, about 15 miles from the town of Port Macquarie. It has a mile of river frontage, and contains about 1000 acres of excellent scrub land well adapted for the growth of maize, wheat, cotton, and sugar cane, a portion of which has been cultivated. Title, unquestionable. Terms of sale, a description of the land, and all other particulars may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, to JAMES NORTON, Port Macquarie.

SEVERAL first-class Sheep Properties on the "Barcoo," "Peak Downs," "Dawson," &c., for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The NARDOO and WHARTON CREEK STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.—These Stations are situated on the East and West branches of the Buckland Creek, tributaries of the Nagoa River, in the district of Leichhardt, and are distant from Rockhampton 210 miles. The country consists of open plains of considerable extent, together with lightly timbered ridges, and the grasses are all of a rich fattening nature, with abundance of salt bush, and a never-failing supply of water. With the above station will be sold 14,500 sheep, more or less, which are all well bred, firm-woolled, in excellent condition, the greater proportion being ewes.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Spring-street.

400 PURE MERINO RAMS for SALE in the Western District. Can be inspected on application at Cliffden, Carcoar, twenty miles from Cowra, Lachlan River.

W. MONTAGU ROTHERY.

18th January, 1865.

8000 MAIDEN EWES, first-class, Darling Downs, delivery immediately after shearing
5,400 hoggets, ditto ditto
24,000 ewes, in complete flocks, first-class, Darling Downs, delivery in March
35,000 wethers, ditto, delivery in December
A few pure bred rams, on Darling Downs
3 flocks of ewes and wethers, on the Dawson
3 ditto of ewes, on the Burnett.
For SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, a COW, lately calved, at Glenmore Tannery, Rushcutter's Bay.

FOR SALE, First-class Saddle and Harness HORSE; any trial given. Warburton and Son, Pyrmont.

HORSES, BUGGIES, and Dogcarts Lent on HIRE. GIBSON'S Repository, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, well-bred HACK, 6 years, perfectly quiet. NORFOLK'S stables, 450, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

First-class Broken and Unbroken Horses.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY next.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Thomas Nicholson, Esq. (Sutton Forest), to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
20 head horse stock, comprising first-class horses, broken to saddle and harness; and powerful colts and mares, both broken and unbroken—all in excellent condition.
Horses
Skeleton Gig
Tandem Dogcart.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
Hackneys
Harness horses
Roadsters, &c.
Also,
Skeleton gig
Tandem dogcart, with harness
Cart harness, new and second-hand
Gig ditto, ditto ditto.

FAT CATTLE.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st March.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at the above Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
128 head of fat cattle—two-thirds bullocks, one-third cows.

Carriage Pairs.
Hackneys.
A very Superior Lot.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. L. Moore to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock,
A particularly choice lot of horses, bred by Andrew Brown, Esq., of Bowenfels, the produce of imported thoroughbreds.
They consist of
KINOUT and CAIGEN—A pair of handsome brown carriage horses, 15 hands, well broken, and nearly thoroughbred.
HARRY and COSTELLO—A pair of bright bays, 16 hands, a particularly fine pair, also well broken.
6 other horses, bays, brown, and greys, all superior hacks and harness horses, up to weights with style and quality.

☞ The above horses will be on view on TUESDAY, they are described as a particularly fine lot of showy horses that have been broken and got ready for market with special care, and the auctioneers invite inspection on TUESDAY.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Richard Ridge to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 27th instant,
180 head of prime fat cattle, in lots—they are from the Mote, Lower Macquarie.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from P. Quinn, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, represented very superior.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Bowman, Brothers, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Tindale, Brothers, to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
1050 prime fat wedders, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Walford and Sparke to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
175 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1474819

☞ On MONDAY, February 27th, precisely at 12 o'clock.

At Mr. Frith's Music Warehouse, Macquarie-place,
Nearly opposite the Sydney Exchange.

By order of the Curator of Intestate Estates.

FIVE SHARES in the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (dividend payable in April)
A Quantity of Wearing Apparel, and various Personal Effects
Belonging to the Intestate Estate of the late Constable James Ennis.
Also, in the Intestate Estate of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Smith,
Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at Mr. Frith's Music Warehouse, Macquarie-place, THIS DAY, February 27th, precisely at 12 o'clock.
The above.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex St. Hilda.
Four Cases Iron Bedsteads.
Damaged by sea-water.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Jamison-street, on th above date,
4 cases iron bedsteads, damaged by sea-water.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.
Sale at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March.

To Ironmongers, Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, &c.

40 Cases Iron Bedsteads, Stretchers, Children's Cots, &c.
Now landing ex St. Hilda.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Jamison-street (late Hunt's Furniture Rooms), on the above day,
6 cases solid iron four-post bedsteads, 6.6 x 3.0
4 ditto ditto ditto, 6.6 x 3.6
4 ditto ditto ditto, 6.6 x 4.0
6 ditto ditto ditto, 6.6 x 4.6
6 ditto ditto stump bedsteads, 6.6 x 3.0
6 ditto iron stretchers with iron sacking, 6.6 x 2.6
3 ditto tubular iron four-post bedsteads, 6.6 x 4.6
1 case children's brass cots, 4 0 x 2.0
4 cases 4-post iron bedsteads, taper tubes, 6.6 x 5
To be sold without reserve.
Terms at sale.

MULGOA.
Important and Unreserved Sale of Valuable Household Effects,
Gig, Phaeton, Carts, Harness, Saddlery, one of Richards and Chandler's Chaff-cutting Machine, &c.
Horses, Milch Cows.

CHARLES COTTRELL has been instructed by the Rev. George Vidal to sell by auction, at the Parsonage, Mulgoa, near Penrith, on TUESDAY next, the 28th February instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
A quantity of household furniture, one gig and phaeton, carts, gig and cart harness, saddles and bridles, chaff-cutting machine, several useful saddle and harness horses, two milch cows with young calves at side, &c.
The whole of which must be cleared out in consequence of the Rev. George Vidal leaving the district for Sydney.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March.

Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Jamison-street, (late Hunt's Furniture Rooms), on the above date,
A quantity of household furniture, comprising—
Walnut wood and drawing-room suites
Telescope dining tables, loo tables
Reclining chairs
Wardrobes
Washstands and dressing tables
Chests of drawers
Ottomans, couches
Sideboards
Kerosene lamps
Electro-plated cruets
Chimney and pier glasses
Parian ornaments, marble and brass clocks
Kitchen requisites, &c.
The above must be cleared out without reserve, to make room for further alterations to the premises.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March.

Self-acting Church Organ
Pianofortes.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Jamison-street, on WEDNESDAY next,
A very powerful full-toned self-acting ORGAN,
with five stops and two extra barrels, playing thirty-three sacred tunes, very suitable for a country church, where the services of an organist cannot be procured. Also,
A semi-cottage pianoforte, full compass, in rosewood case, and
A modern square pianoforte—a really good instrument, in good order.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
To Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

Extensive Sale of Kerosene Lamps, Iron Bedsteads, American Clocks, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

MR. JOSEPH COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 156, Pitt-street North (late Payten and Day's), on an early day,
136 packages as above.
Full particulars and day of sale in a future advertisement.

Drapery, Calicoes, Flannels, Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex Lloyd Rayner.

THURSDAY, 2nd.
FRIDAY, 3rd.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments drapery, calicoes, flannels, clothing, &c. just landed as above.
Terms, liberal.

MONDAY'S SALE.

Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.
Established 1840.

Rosewood Cottage Piano, Wardrobe, Chiffoniere, Sideboard, Horsehair Sofas, Couches, Chairs; Washstands, complete; Loo Tables, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Dressing Tables, Cupboards, Iron and Cedar Bedsteads, Bedding, Pier Glasses, Toilet Glasses, China, Glass, Crockery, Holloware, Fenders, Irons, Carpets, Oilcloth, Pictures, Ornaments, Cruets, Kitchen Utensils, Kitchen Range, a quantity of Grocery, &c. Also, Lady's Gold Watch, Silver Watch, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, and Sundries too numerous to particularise.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half after 10 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have been favoured with instructions from Mr. A Kirker to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 95, King-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. A. Kirker, pawnbroker, Liverpool-street, South Head Road, as advertised in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of Thursday, February 23rd, and Saturday, February 25th.

Attractive Sale.
THIS DAY.
At the Labour Bazaar.

Household Furniture, Pianforte, Carpets, Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding; Sewing Machine, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The largest and most varied assortment of good and useful household furniture and effects offered for some time, comprising:—
Couches, sofas and chairs, loo and dining and other tables
Bookcases, chiffonieres
Chests drawers, wardrobes
Washstands and chamber services
Kitchen dressers and meat safes
Chimney and toilet glasses
Glassware, chimney ornaments
Cottage pianoforte
2 large carpets and matting
Iron and wood bedsteads
Hair and other mattresses
Feather beds and pillows
Sewing machine, in perfect order
A quantity of shop-fittings and counter
Cooking stoves, and sundries.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—The sale will commence at half-past 10 o'clock, in consequence of the number of lots to be offered.

Positively Unreserved Sale,
By order of the Consignees.
137 Packages, just landed ex Lloyd Rayner.

TUESDAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock precisely.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 28th,
Without any reserve,
177—1 trunk girls' memel balmoral boots
136—1 ditto ditto kid, E.S. ditto
134—1 ditto ditto ditto and balmoral ditto
133—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
129—1 ditto ladies' cashmere ditto
119—1 ditto ditto memel ditto
106—1 ditto ditto kid ditto
103—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
102—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
101—1 ditto men's nailed ankle ditto
95—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
94—1 ditto patent hide E.S. ditto
93—1 ditto calf balmoral ditto
92—1 ditto mock lace, E.S. ditto
91—1 ditto stout calf ditto, ditto
87—1 ditto calf, ES, ditto
83—1 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
80—1 ditto 2nd ditto, ditto
79—1 ditto best ditto, ditto
78—1 ditto women's leather ditto
77—1 ditto boys' sprigged bluchers ditto
76—1 ditto ditto men's light calf ditto
75—1 ditto ditto pegged, E.S. ditto
51—1 ditto ditto rivetted, ditto ditto
49—1 ditto ditto best brown ditto ditto
48—1 ditto ditto 2nd half short ditto
47—1 ditto ditto grain napoleon ditto
46—1 ditto ditto pegged short ditto
42—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
41—1 ditto ditto ditto wellington ditto
38—1 ditto ditto pegged ditto
35—1 ditto ditto best calf clump, E.S. ditto
34—1 ditto short calf wellington ditto
32—1 ditto ditto calf wellington ditto
31—1 ditto grain napoleon ditto
24—1 ditto ditto grain hide shooting ditto
19—1 ditto ditto brown clump balmoral ditto
12—1 ditto ditto grain napoleon ditto
4—1 ditto ditto hide ditto ditto
2—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
1—1 ditto ditto patent ditto ditto.
Terms, liberal.

Slates.
10,000, 20 x 10
10,000, 18 x 10.
30 Casks Asphalte
10,000 Feet T. and G. White Pine
10,000 ditto Clear Pine, 1¼ inch
2 Cases Plain Galvanized Iron, 26 gauge, &c.

For Auction Sale, on Wright's Wharf, Sussex-street, on MONDAY MORNING, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

To Builders
To Slate Merchants
To Contractors
To Timber Merchants, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, on Wright's Wharf, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10,000 slates, 20 x 10
10,000 ditto, 18 x 10
50 casks asphalte
12 casks American plaster
10,000 T. and G. white pine
10,000 clear pine
2 cases galvanized corrugated iron, 26 gauge, 6 feet, &c., &c.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Sugars
Teas
Provisions
Bulk Vinegar, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above, now landing ex Lloyd Rayner.
Further particulars in a future issue.

TUESDAY, 28th February.

To Drapers
To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., comprising
Men's rustic tweed trousers
Ditto fancy dark doe trousers
Light fancy tweed trousers
Blue pilot American pea jackets
White flannel suits
Melton tweed sacs, one button
Light fancy doe suits
Light ground printed muslins
Black grenadine shawls
Patent velvets, assorted colours
Women's melton mantles
Black chenille hair nets
Indiarubber combs and coronets
Book muslins, worked edgings
Kid gloves, muslin sleeves
Women's chemises, corded skirts
French flowers and trimmings
Men's and youths' Scotch twill shirts
Men's and youths' miller's mole trousers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 2nd March.

To Stationers
To Printers, Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general stationery, comprising
Foolscap memo books
Blue and cream laid envelopes
Coloured tissue papers
Pink and white blotting papers
Coloured demies
Printing and playing cards
Blue and cream laid foolscap
Account books, assorted
Underwood's copyable printing inks
Underwood's black, red, and copyable inks; also
An invoice of school books
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 28th February.

To Hatters
To Outfitters and others

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of hats and caps, comprising
Men's assorted drab French felt hats
Ditto drab felt Osborne ditto, No. 44
Fancy tweed cloth caps
Blue and black ditto ditto
Drab felt West India, No. 70
Ditto ditto J. Thomas, anglesea curl, No. 70, &c.
Terms at sale.

Extensive and very important sale by auction of
CHOICE WINES.

Hunt's superior Port
Cozens' choice sherries; also,
SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
⁂ By order of Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 28th February.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 28th February, at 11 o'clock,
A large variety of choice wines, spirits, &c., including
Hunt's port wine, all descriptions, ex Greyhound, from Oporto
Cozen's genuine sherries, ex John Cobbold, from Cadiz
Cook's port, red wine
Genevа, JDKZ and key; W. I. rum
Martell's and imperial case brandy, whisky, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Important Sale by Auction,
On WEDNESDAY, 26th February.

New Goods, just landed.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,
Shipments of new goods just landed, embracing 140 packages.
Terms at sale.

PONCE-DE-LEON SHERRIES.
In hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves.
Important and positively unreserved Auction Sale.

On TUESDAY, 28th February.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 28th February, at 11 o'clock,
About 120 packages (hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves) Ponce-de-leon sherry.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

HOBART TOWN TIMBER.

The Cargo of the Tasmania, just arrived from Hobart Town.
Quartering, Paling, Shingles, Laths, and Boards.

Auction Sale on the Grafton Wharf,
TUESDAY MORNING.

⁂ In consequence of the early departure of the Tasmania the Sale will take place at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co. to sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 28th February, at half-past 10 o'clock,
QUARTERING.
982 pieces 3 x 2.
PALING.
2,000 6 feet broad heavy paling
9,350 5-feet ditto ditto
8,000 5-feet ditto ditto.
SHINGLES.
114,700 shingles.
BOARDS.
212 boards, 12 and 13 feet long.
LATHS.
10,800 3-feet laths
6,400 3-feet 6 ditto.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 27th February, 1865.

Highly Important and Positive Unreserved Auction Sale of 50 PACKAGES OF BROWN'S PORTABLE PATENT FURNITURE, with Brass Dovetail Joints.
To Up-country Buyers
To Shippers to Queensland, New Zealand, &c.
To Upholsterers
To Furniture Buyers, and the Public generally.
Comprising—
Elegant Dining and Drawing-room Furniture, in Rosewood and Walnut
Mahogany Wardrobes, Plate Glass Doors
Ditto Dining Tables, 6 ft. and 8 ft.
Ditto Loo Tables, 4 ft. 2 in., on pillars and claws
Oval ditto Tables, 4 ft. 8 in., ditto ditto
Mahogany Fret-back Sofas, in hair-seating
Ladies' and Gent's Easy Chairs, in Green Damask
Mahogany Easy Chairs, in Morocco
Ditto Bannister-back Chairs, in Morocco
Walnut Couches, in Crimson Damask
Mahogany Chiffonieres, Plate Glass Front and Back
Birch and Mahogany Towel Horses
Birch Chairs, Spanish Wood Chairs, in best morocco and hair seating. Also,
Empty Cases, Sheeting, Best Curled Horsehair, Fibre, &c., &c., &c.
Just landed, in excellent condition, ex Strathdon.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 27th February, 1865, at 11,
50 packages of Brown's portable patent furniture, with brass dovetail joints, viz.,
Very elegant dining and drawing room furniture in green and crimson damask, morocco, and tourney
Easy chairs, in hair-seating and morocco
Couches, sofas, wardrobes (plate glass doors)
Chiffoniers, plate glass fronts and backs
Dining, oval, and loo tables
Birch and Spanish wood chairs, towel horses, &c., &c.
⁂ Now on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1865.

Francis, Brothers, and Potts' Portland Cement.

To Builders
To Contractors
To Marble Masons
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1865, at 11,
250 barrels Francis, Brothers, and Potts' Portland cement.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1865.

Kingsford Washing Crystal.
On account of whom it may concern.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1865, at 11,
20 cases Kingsford's washing crystal.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1865.

Paper Bags.

To Chemists, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1865, at 11,
10 bales paper bags
All more or less damaged.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1865.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1865, at 11,
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Sardines
Sugars
And damaged goods.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1865.

Byass' E. I. Pale Ale
Allsopp's Ale, bottled by R. Byass
Victoria Stores Pale Ale
Ditto ditto ditto, new bottling
Ditto ditto Extra London Stout
Ditto ditto London Stout
Ditto ditto Prime Devonshire Cyder. Also,
London and Colonial Co.'s No. 3 Burton Ale.

Very Important
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Country Buyers
To Shippers to the adjacent Colonies.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell at their Stores, George-street, on TUESDAY, 28th February, 1865, at 11,
The undermentioned parcels of bottled and draught beer, viz.:—
182 casks Byass's E. I. pale ale
50 cases Allsopp's ale, bottled by Byass
100 cases Victoria Stores pale ale
120 ditto ditto, new bottling
64 ditto ditto extra London stout
96 casks ditto London stout
75 cases ditto ditto
43 cases ditto prime Devonshire cyder, each 4 dozen
127 cases ditto ditto, each 1 dozen.
Also,
50 hogsheads London and Colonial Co.'s No. 3 Burton pale ale.

⁂ The attention of buyers is particularly requested to this highly important auction sale of bottled and draught beer. The auctioneer can assure intending purchasers that the whole will be positively disposed of.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1865.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 28th February, at half-past 10,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex City of Sydney, Hughes master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
J.D. 50—1 case British corahs.
Terms, cash.

PLEASURE YACHT—CLARA ADA.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell, at the north-end of Campbell's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The English-built pleasure yacht CLARA ADA, schooner-rigged, now lying off Campbell's Wharf, coppered, and well-found in sails, running and standing rigging, chains, anchors, &c.
Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale of Saddlery, Ironmongery, &c.

THIS DAY, Monday, February 27th.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, Livery Stable Keepers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
Gents' all-over hogskin saddles
Double carriage harness (plated)
Single buggy harness (ditto)
Pelham and snaffle bridles
Waggon whips, jockey ditto
Mail traces, breechings, saddletrees
Cart collars, belts, hobbles
Wool gig mats, assorted
Double and single barrel guns
Cast iron balcony railings
Tomahawks, sundries, &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Preliminary.

Important Sale of Drapery Slops, &c.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, WEDNESDAY, March 1st, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery
Slops, hats, millinery
Fancy goods, &c
Particulars in future advertisement.

To Parties on the-look out for a Comfortable Residence.

A capital Stone-built Two-story House, of eight rooms. Also, a Corner Block of Land, seventy feet frontage to the Pyrmont Road, and sixty feet frontage to the Camperdown Road, on which is erected a five-stall stable, fitted and flagged, opposite the residence of John Lucas, Esq., M.L.A.

NEWELL and WALLIS have received instructions from Mr. J. Cardwell to sell by public auction, on the ground, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The above freehold property.
Terms, cash. Without reserve.
N. and W. would call the particular attention of the public to this first-class property.

Fruit. Fruit. Fruit.

NEWELL and WALLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the City Auction Depot, Victoria-street, at 2 o'clock,
300 cases seasonable fruits.

Ironmongery.

MONDAY, 27th February.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.
Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Invoices of ironmongery, holloware, tools, &c.
Terms at sale.

Perfumery.

MONDAY, 27th January.

To Perfumers, Hairdressers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
An invoice of Rimmel's well-known perfumery, comprising a selection of his well-known essences, fancy soap, and elegant toilet requisites.
Terms at sale.

Rimmel's Perfumery.

Essences
Soaps
Violet Powder.

MONDAY, 27th February.

To Perfumers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importer to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Lloyd Rayner,
Rimmel's well-known perfumery,
Comprising
Assorted essences, pine apple, pyramid, amphores
Fountains, barrels, Turkish bouquet, Californian
Ditto toilet vinegar, lavender water
One case violet powder
One case bar soap, in boxes.
Terms at sale.

Angle Iron
Iron Gas or Water Pipe.

MONDAY, 27th February.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
226 bundles angle iron, 1½ and 1¼
2000 feet gas or water pipe, ½ to 2 inch.
Terms at sale.

Hand Saws
Pocket Knives
Wood Rasps, Gauges, &c.

MONDAY, 27th February.

To Ironmongers, Tool Makers, Storekeepers, Buyers for the Island Trade, and others.
Without Reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
26-inch handsaws
Pocket cutlery, 1, 2, and 3 blades
Flat wood rasps, 6 to 18 inch
Half round ditto, ditto
Round wood rasps, 8 to 10 inch
Handled C. S. firmer gauges
Ditto ditto turning ditto
Ditto ditto socket ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Muntz Metal Nails.

THIS DAY.

To Boat and Ship Builders, Ship Chandlers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 kegs muntz metal nails, ¾ and 7-8 inch.
Terms at sale.

Patent Nails.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Royal Edward, from London.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
32 kegs Ewbank's patent nails.
Terms, cash.

Java Rice.

Balance of the Cargo ex Star of Eve.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Star of Eve,
40 tons Java rice.
Terms at sale.

MANILA COFFEE.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1865.

Ex Aurora.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
237 bags Manila coffee, a very superior sample.
Terms at sale.

The BESSIE,
A fine Clipper Barque 262 Tons Burthen.

Preliminary Notice.
To the Mercantile Community, Captains and Owners Vessels, and others.

For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
The barque BESSIE.
Inventory can be seen and any further desired particulars ascertained on application at the Rooms of the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Timber, of all kinds.
Grand Clearing Sale, to avoid expense of removal.

TUESDAY, 28th February.

At the Branch Timber Yard of Messrs. Chadwick and Smith, near the Haymarket.
To the Timber Trade, Builders, Cabinetmakers, and others.
No Reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Chadwick and Smith to sell by auction, at their branch Timber Yard, near the Haymarket, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
20,000 feet cedar boards, ½ to 4 inch
20,000 ditto pine ditto, ½ to 2 inch
10,000 ditto T. and G. pine flooring boards ¾ and 1 inch
10,000 ditto hardwood, assorted
Ladders
Doors, Sashes
Hardwood palings and pine pickets
Hardwood and pine battens
And a great many small lots of useful timber, to clear the premises.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March.

Preliminary Announcement.
Attractive Unreserved Sale.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.
Landing ex Hornet.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of oilmen's store, groceries, provisions, wines, spirits, and porter.
All new goods now landing ex Hornet.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock, at No. 438 Kent-street, between Bathurst and Druitt streets.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. James Barker to sell by auction, at his residence, 438, Kent-street, THIS DAY, February 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and effects, consisting of
Substantial hair-seated chairs and couches
Telescope dining table, with spare leaves
Pier glass, ornaments, vases
Glass, china, electroplate
Brass bedstead and bedding, chest drawers
Washstand and furniture, dressing table and glass
Kitchen dresser, carpets, crockery
Cooking utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, March 3rd, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Alfred Sandeman, Esq., 177, Macquarie-street North.

Highly Important Sale by Auction.

Magnificent Household Furniture and Effects.
Richly-cut Glass, elegant China
Elkington's and Mason's Electroplate
Massive Pier Glasses, Marble Slab Console Tables
Full Concert Grand Trichord Rosewood Pianoforte, brilliant toned, patent action
Elegant Carriage, Silver-mounted Harness
Handsome Pair Carriage Horses
Well-bred Saddle and Harness Horse, &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Alfred Sandeman, Esq., who intends leaving for England per Great Britain (s.s.), to sell by auction, at his residence, on FRIDAY, March 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., &c.
Massive and elaborately carved oak drawing-room suite, consisting of 24 chairs, telescope dining table, 2 dumb waiters, 2 magnificently carved oak bookcases, loo table, and a superb and elaborately carved oak sideboard
Real bronzes and ornaments
Chandeliers, lustres, mediæval clock and ornaments
Green and gold curtains and brass cornices
Superb drawing-room suite in walnut, consisting of 6 small chairs, 6 easy chairs, 2 divans, 1 centre ottoman covered in rich crimson satin damask, brass cornices and curtains to match
Large handsome console table and glass
Elegant buhl inlaid cabinets and tables
Velvet pile carpets, stereoscopes and slides
Beautiful 12-light chandelier
Bedroom furniture of every description
Brass tubular bedsteads and bedding
Wardrobes, with plate-glass doors
Chests drawers, marble-top washstands and dressing tables
Cheval and dressing glasses
Elegant and fashionable carriage, manufactured expressly to order by Messrs. Thrupp and Maberly
Pair handsome carriage horses
First-class saddle and harness horse, by "Molineaux"
Silver-mounted harness
Hogskin saddles and bridles
Stable implements, &c.
Terms, cash.
On view on Wednesday and Thursday.
Catalogues are now ready for delivery at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 239, George-street.

THIS DAY, 27th February.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

DARLINGHURST.—Capital stone-built Verandah Cottage residence, off William-street North, between the properties of Messrs. John Dalley and T. W. Moore; also an allotment at the rear, fronting Kellet-street. In one or two lots to suit purchasers.

BALMAIN.—Cottage and Land near Peacock's Point, known as the property of Mr. J. W. Carr.

RANDWICK.—TWO VILLA RESIDENCES and GROUNDS, beautifully situated on the HEIGHTS of Randwick, fronting the Frenchman's Road, occupied by A. Thompson, Esq., and F. M. Hill, Esq., and between the residences of Messrs. Dawson and Gilchrist.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BALMAIN.

COTTAGE and LAND, HOSKING or CUTHBERT STREET, near PEACOCK'S POINT, and adjoining CAPTAIN TRUSCOTT'S PROPERTY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. J. W. Carr to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that BLOCK of LAND, having 52 feet frontage to DARLING HARBOUR, with a depth of 180 feet extending back, and having a frontage of 52 feet to HOSKING or CUTHBERT STREET; upon which is erected a COMFORTABLE WEATHER-BOARD COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, with good well of water, &c., on the land.

☞ The above is beautifully situated on JOHNSTON'S BAY, overlooking the HARBOUR and CITY, and about midway between PEACOCK'S POINT and PERDRIAU'S BAY STEAM FERRY WHARF.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RANDWICK.
TWO VILLA RESIDENCES and GROUNDS, beautifully situated on the HEIGHTS OF RANDWICK, occupied by A. Thompson, Esq., and F. M. Hill, Esq., being that portion of the well-known valuable property of the late Mr. Justice Callaghan, between the residences of Messrs. Dawson and Gilchrist.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing UPWARDS OF TWO ACRES, having about 130 feet frontage to the FRENCHMAN'S ROAD, RANDWICK, on which are the following premises:—
A STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing large drawing and dining rooms, hall, 4 bedrooms, bath-room, pantry, dairy, servant's room, laundry, &c. Also,
A STONE-BUILT VILLA, containing drawing and dining rooms, hall, 3 bedrooms, bath-room, servant's and store rooms, &c.
The grounds are laid out as ornamental gardens and cultivation paddocks.
Each house has stables, coach-house, and other out-offices.
☞ Both these residences are substantially built, well finished, and replete with every family convenience. The position is the most valuable in this favourite suburb, commanding a very fine sea view.
The grounds have an extensive frontage to the Frenchman's Road, and are surrounded by first-class properties.
It is only necessary to state in addition that the property must be sold in one or two lots by order of the mortgagee.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

DARLINGHURST.

CAPITAL STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE RESIDENCE, off William-street North, between the properties of Messrs. JOHN DALLEY and T. W. MOORE; also an Allotment of Land at the rear, part of the Kellet Estate, fronting Kellet-street. In one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. TE KLOOT, Esq., to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that piece of land on the western side of a road leading from UPPER WILLIAM-STREET NORTH, having a frontage of about 50 feet, with a depth of about 80 feet, containing by admeasurement 17½ perches, more or less, on which is a SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE containing five neatly finished rooms, bath-room, pantry, and servant's room, detached kitchen, stables, coach-house, &c., of weatherboards at the rear; also tastefully laid-out garden plot in front.
LOT 2.—Kellet Estate: An allotment of land at the rear of lot 1, fronting Kellet-street, having a width of about 32 feet, with a depth of about 122 feet.

☞ These properties are well worthy particular attention. They are very conveniently situated on the heights of Darlinghurst, within easy walking-distance of the heart of the city, and surrounded by first-class properties. The sale affords a very desirable opportunity for securing a comfortable cottage residence and ground in one of the most valuable and pleasant positions in the city.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
On account of the proprietor leaving the colony.

NEWTOWN.
Those recently erected extensive premises, with established remunerative business attached,
THE DANIEL LAMBERT HOTEL,
at the corner of the Newtown and Missenden Roads.

BALMAIN.
Valuable block of land, Stephen-street, close to Crook's Ferry, adjoining the residence formerly occupied by Captain Mailler.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. William Ward to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable freehold properties:
NEWTOWN.
LOT 1. All that corner block of land having about the following frontages—
144 feet to the Missenden Road
20 feet to the Newtown Road
20 feet to Langdown-street,
on which are those recently erected first-class premises
THE DANIEL LAMBERT HOTEL.
They are brick-built on stone foundations, with slate roof, and handsome ornamental balcony in front.
The apartments comprise a spacious bar, two sitting rooms, kitchen, two store-rooms, four bedrooms, and large attic room above, capable of subdivision.
There is a large well-enclosed yard at the rear, with gateway entrance from the Missenden Road, with extensive open stabling, &c.
The premises have a never-failing supply of water from a well; also, from the roof, drainage collected in large reservoirs.
The whole of the buildings are substantial and well-finished, having only recently been completed, and the business now established is well known to be the best in the locality.
⁂ This property will be positively sold on the above date, in consequence of the proprietor's early departure from the colony. An inspection is invited; and full particulars of trade receipts, &c., may be obtained on application.

LOT 2.—BALMAIN.
All that block of land, having a frontage of 50 feet to Stephen-street, with a depth of about 90 feet.
⁂ This fine building site is close to Crook's Ferry, and adjoins the residence formerly occupied by Captain Mailler.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March.

By order of the Mortgagee.

THE STRAITHAIRD ESTATE.
Near Goulburn.

P. DIGNAM and CO. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Auburn-street, Goulburn, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, at 12 o'clock,
All those four thousand acres of land, situate in the county of Argyle, in the territory of New South Wales, bounded on the south by a line bearing east two hundred chains, commencing at the north-west corner of the said Lachlan M'Alister's grant of two thousand acres; on the east by a line bearing north two hundred and ten chains; on the north by a line bearing west two hundred chains; and on the west by a line bearing south two hundred and ten chains. And also, all that other piece or parcel of land situated to the south of the aforesaid four thousand acres of land, and being a portion of Lachlan M'Alister's two thousand acres, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and fifty acres more or less, commencing at the south-west corner on Myrtle Creek, and bounded on the west by a line bearing north thirty-one chains thirty-five links; on the north, first by a line east fifty-five chains sixty links, then by a line north nine chains ninety links, then by a line east forty-four chains ninety links, then by a line north thirty chains ninety links to a small creek, then by that small creek downwards to the southern boundary of Lachlan M'Alister's four thousand acres aforesaid, then by the southern boundary of the aforesaid four thousand acres, being a link east one hundred and thirty-nine chains forty three links; on the east by a line south eighty-seven chains; and on the south by a line west two hundred and one chains forty links to Myrtle Creek, then by Myrtle Creek to the south-west corner aforesaid. Excepting out of the said parcels lots 2, 3, and 4 of the Straithaird Estate, containing four hundred and thirty-nine acres in the possession of Messrs. Dunn and M'Alister.
THE STRAITHAIRD ESTATE
now contains (as per the above description)
5211 ACRES
of rich agricultural and pastoral land, permanently watered and occupying a very advantageous position. It is a property that would admit of
SUBDIVISION
on a plan that would ensure a rapid sale of the several blocks, and would, unquestionably, realise a far higher value if offered in that way. The opportunity of doing this, however, is one of the advantages that will fall to the lot of
THE HIGHEST BIDDER
at the present sale.
The auctioneers have only to add that their instructions are POSITIVELY TO SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

TERMS.—25 per cent., cash deposit and the residue on completion; or arrangements may be made for the latter to remain secured on the property.
TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

In the Estate of Philip Snape.

MR. COLLINS has been favoured with instructions by the official assignee, J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Mr. Dee's Hotel, Stroud, Port Stephens, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th days of March, 1865, the assets in the above estate, consisting of
Sundry store goods, horses and working bullocks
Dwelling-house, punt and boats, spring-cart
Water cart, &c., quantity of sawn timber.
Terms, cash.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

ROBINSON AND OTHERS V. GEORGE GATTY
WALLER V. SAME
BATH V. SAME.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council 5 Victoria, No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, by public auction, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, at noon on MONDAY, the 27th day of February next,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant George Gatty of and in the equity of redemption in all that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Picton, in the county of Camden, in the colony of New South Wales, being lots 2 and 20 of section 2 in the map of the said township at the south-east corner of lot 19 of the said section, being a line bearing north 25 degrees east 3 chains, from there by a line to Argyle-street, bounded by lot 3, extending east 20 degrees south 5 chains, then by a line south 25 degrees west 1 chain, then by a line west 20 degrees north 2 chains and 50 links, then by a line south 25 degrees west to Menangle-street west 2 chains, then by a line west 20 degrees north extending along Menangle-street west to the commencing corner 2 chains and 50 links, and as by the map of the township will more fully appear. And all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Picton, county of Camden, and district of Camden, containing by admeasurement 2 roods, more or less, bounded on the south-east by Argyle-street, on the north-east by lot 2 of section 2, on the north-west by lot 20 of section 2, on the south-west by Menangle-street west, being lot 1 of section 2 as described on the plan exhibited at the sale.
JOHN PHELAN, Under-Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 23rd January, 1865.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1474820

STOCK REPORT.

PITT AND SULLIVAN.—Fat Cattle: Some activity prevails in this market, and prices have been fully maintained. It greatly depends on what purchases are made at the Hunter how prices are to rule, for by our advices few cattle are coming from the west. We have sold since our last:—150 bullocks, ace of clubs brand, at £4 each; 30 cows, ditto, at £3 10s; 150 cows, Servill's, mixed, at £3 15s; 159 cows, Towns's, mixed, at £2 15s; 25 culls, ditto, at £1 15s; 100 bullocks on station, Cox's, at £4; 30 cows on station, ditto, at £3 10s. Sheep: This market remains unaltered. We have no sales to report.—24th February.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, February 24.—Business: The leading stores report that the wholesale trade has been unusually dull this week. The retail trade has also been dull. The markets are quiet and without change.

Teas are easier. Congous, best brands, £9 to £10 per chest; ration tea, £7 to £7 10s; hysonskin, £7 10s to £8 10s per chest.

Sugars.—Dark sugars continue scarce, and are dearer than white in proportion. Company's No. 1, £48 per ton; crystals, £54 per ton; Mauritius, £48 to £50; ration, very firm, at an advance of 20s per ton, viz., £31 to £36 per ton.

Oilmen's Stores.—Bottled fruits, 14s to 15s per dozen; pickles, 9s 6d to 10s 6d per dozen; sardines, ¼-lb. tins 9s to 10s per dozen, ½-lb. tins 13s 6d per dozen; English jams, 13s 6d to 14s 6d per dozen.

Salt.—Liverpool, £5 to £5 10s per ton; fine, £6 to £7 per ton; rock salt has advanced 10s per ton, and is now quoted at £5 10s per ton.

Spirits.—Brandy firm; Martell's, 24s per gallon; pale brandy, 42s to 60s per case. Gin (key brand), 45s to 50s per case. Whisky 35s per dozen. West India rum, 30 o.p., 15s to 16s per gallon.

English Ale is somewhat easier. Byass's No. 3, £7 to £8 per hogshead; bottled ale and porter, 11s 6d to 12s per dozen.

Rice is very firm at £25 to £26 per ton.

Tobacco.—Colonial, manufactured from the pure Virginian leaf, 4s 6d per lb.; colonial, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.; leaf, 6d per lb.; American negrohead, 7s to 8s per lb.; cigars, 120s to 130s per 1000.

Carriage is in excess of the demand.

Wool.—Very little wool has passed through the town this week. No purchases are reported.

Flour and Wheat.—The demand for flour is steady; prices are firm, although the supply is better than it was formerly. Fine flour is quoted at 25s, seconds at 23s per 100 lbs. retail. There has been no district grown wheat offered this week, and the millers report that the local supply is too small to affect prices or to be depended upon to any extent.

Maize.—There has been very little offering this week, stocks are unusually bare for this time of year. Quotations 3s 3d to 3s 4d per bushel.

Bran and Pollard.—Stocks of bran and pollard are light. The demand is steady, at £7 per ton wholesale, 8s per 100 lbs retail.

Hay.—Lucerne, £3 10s to £4 10s per ton.

Green Food.—Lucerne, 5s to 6s per cart load wholesale.

Bread.—5½d per 2 lb. loaf wholesale; 6d retail.

Poultry.—Fowls, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per pair wholesale, 3s to 3s 6d retail; ducks 2s 6d to 2s 8d per pair wholesale, 3s to 3s 3d. retail; geese, 5s to 6s per pair wholesale, 7s to 8s retail; cock turkeys, 7s to 8s per pair wholesale, 10s retail; hen turkeys 4s per pair wholesale, 7s retail.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter 6d to 8d per lb. wholesale, 10d to 1s retail; eggs 8d to 10d per dozen wholesale, 1s retail; bacon 5d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 10d retail; lard 6d per lb. wholesale, 8d to 9d retail; cheese, 3d to 5d per lb. wholesale, 6d to 8d retail.

Vegetables.—Potatoes 2s 6d to 4s per cwt. wholesale, 1d per lb. retail; cabbages 6d to 2s per dozen wholesale, 1½d to 4d each; carrots 2s to 3s per dozen bunches wholesale, 4d per bunch retail; onions 10s to 12s per cwt. wholesale, 3d per lb. retail; turnips 2s per dozen bunches wholesale, 4d per bunch retail; cucumbers 6d to 9d per dozen wholesale, 1d each.

Fruit.—Apples 4d to 8d per dozen wholesale, 6d to 1s retail; bananas 1s 6d per dozen wholesale, 1½d to 2d each; plums 6d per quart wholesale, 3d per dozen retail; peaches 1d to 3d per dozen wholesale, 3d to 6d retail; pears 2d to 6d per dozen wholesale, 8d to 1s retail; grapes 1d to 2d per lb. wholesale, 2d to 4d retail; water melons, 2s to 3s 6d per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d each; rock melons 4s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 8d each.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef 12s 6d per cwt. wholesale, 3d per lb. retail; mutton 3½d to 4d per lb. wholesale, 5d per lb. retail; pork 7d per lb. retail; veal 6d per lb.; lamb 4s 6d to 5s 6d per quarter.

Leather Market.—Maitland sole leather 10d to 1s per lb.; Sydney sole leather 1s to 1s 2d per lb.; Maitland and Sydney kip 1s 9d to 2s per lb.; calfskins 3s to 5s per lb.; French and English ditto 5s to 6s per lb.; harness leather 1s 1d to 1s 3d per lb.; basils 12s to 18s per dozen.

Tallow.—Boiling tallow £26 per ton, without casks; station tallow £23 to £25 per ton; soap, 28s to 30s per cwt.; candles 5d to 5½d per lb.

Hides, 10s to 13s, according to quality.

THE LATE INTERCOLONIAL SHOW OF WOOL.

To the Editor of the Argus.

SIR,—In the commercial columns of a recent issue of your journal, there appeared a report of the sale of the wool exhibited at the late intercolonial show, wherein was stated that "Mr. Kermode's wool fetched a price that far exceeds the highest ever yet obtained in any of these colonies, and that given for Mr. Learmonth's wool has never been exceeded in this country." As the absolute correctness or incorrectness of those two statements has a peculiar bearing upon a discussion important to all Australian sheep farmers—the importation of foreign sheep, to wit—you will perhaps allow me a brief space to prove that both of the statements are incorrect, and to add a few comments on the results of the intercolonial show.

It will be in the recollection of some of your readers that two years ago a somewhat similar show was held in Melbourne, after which a sale of the wools exhibited was held by Messrs. J. H. Clough and Co., and the result of that sale, together with the judge's valuations, can be read in *Clough's Circular* of the 23rd January, 1863; wherein will be found the fact that Messrs. T. and S. Learmonth's wool—valued by the judges at 2s. 9d. per lb.—was sold for 2s. 10¼d., or only three farthings per lb. less than Mr. Kermode's at this last sale; but the wool of Messrs. Learmonth's included all the locks and pieces of each fleece, whereas Mr. Kermode's was picked fleeces, without pieces or locks. The custom of the trade is to value pieces at two-thirds the price of fleece wool. Making that deduction, Messrs. Learmonth's bale actually sold higher in price than Mr. Kermode's. Thus I submit that I have fully disproved the first of the statements made.

With regard to the second statement—"the price given for Mr. Learmonth's has never been exceeded in this colony"—your readers can refer to the same fact I have quoted, and judge for themselves as to the correctness of the report. I merely mention that the wool of Mr. Learmonth's this show sold for 2s. 6¼d.; at the previous show, the same wool sold for 2s. 10¼d.

In correcting these erroneous statements, I have no wish to detract from the many high qualities of Mr. Kermode's wool; on the contrary, I much admired its fineness of fibre and its brilliant condition, but I think it due to our own colony, and due to the breeders of Australian merinos, to show exactly how we stand in relation to the breeders of other colonies and of other breeds of sheep.

It may be supposed that the recent show fairly places the relative merits of the various breeders. Such unfortunately is not the case. This I state from various facts, but particularly by the position occupied by Messrs. Learmonth's wool. Their exhibits were as good in quality, but not in such good condition, as in the show previous (the same may be said of Mr. Currie's exhibits), and the greasy wools were all condemned as being so very heavy in grease—no fault of the breeders. Again, owing to the peculiar season, many of our best clips were much lighter in weight than usual; some, I know, had half a pound, and others a quarter of a pound, less weight per fleece average on their whole flocks.

The great weight of the fleeces from his large Rambouillet sheep exhibited by Mr. Degraves at the late show give an apparent greater value to his breed of sheep. This we might naturally expect, both on account of the size and feeding of those animals, just as we would expect a Leicester or a Cotswold, or, greater still, the New Lincoln, to yield a larger fleece than a merino. Mr. Degraves' sixty fleeces gave a net result of £1 19s. 7d. above the value of Mr. Learmonth's same quantity of fleeces, although the last mentioned was valued at 2s. 1d. per lb., and the other 1s. 9½d. So far as this show is concerned, Mr. Degraves may claim, and we award him, a decided advantage; but if we examine the matter carefully, we cannot rightly award the palm of victory to his breed of sheep.

We are aware that in the London sales of last year, Messrs. Learmonth had many bales sold for 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. Deducting 3d. per pound, the difference for expenses between this and the home market we have a colonial price ranging from 2s. 9½d. to 3s. 1d. If we compute their exhibition bale of this show at the lowest of these mentioned prices—a price that it would certainly have been valued at had its condition been equal to former years, and a price that their previous exhibition bale actually exceeded—we have a result of £32 7s. Mr. Degraves' exhibition bale realised at the sale £27 13s. 7d., showing a balance in favour of Messrs. Learmonth's bale—had it been equal in condition to their ordinary wool or to their previous exhibition bale—of £4 13s. 5d.

The Messrs. Learmonth being breeders of Australian merinos, the advocates of that breed of sheep have no reason to regret the choice they have made. It is gratifying to know that, without the expense and trouble of perpetually importing foreign sheep, we have within ourselves a breed of sheep as yet unbeaten for intrinsic value, and a wool, our own rearing, breeding, and growing, of which the judges seem perfectly lost how to express their admiration. I have merely instanced Messrs. Learmonth's wool as to value, but the judges express their admiration of the wool of other Australian breeders, with undisguised pleasure. In this show we have the judges saying of Mr. Russell's wool, an Australian merino breeder, "Very superior in breed, quality, length, and condition." Of Mr. Thomas Cummings', they say, "Soft and silky;" and of others', they speak in high terms. But as bearing on the necessity or inutility of importing foreign blood into our flocks, I cannot quote anything more pointed than the remarks that the judges made at the previous show on Messrs. Learmonth's wool:—"Its quality, length of staple, and condition, precisely meet all the requirements of the manufacturer. The staple, whilst of extraordinary length, retains the soft and silky feel requisite for the manufacture of the finest fabrics. In short, in every particular this sample is unexceptionable, and we have never, either here or elsewhere, seen a wool the growth of which it is more desirable to encourage."

THOMAS SHAW, jun.

The *Otago Daily Times* of the 16th states that the official returns of immigration and emigration at the port from the 18th of January to the 14th of February, both days inclusive, show that 778 souls arrived at the port, 372 being from foreign ports, and 406 from ports within the colony. These numbers are made up of 545 males and 149 female adults, 40 male and 40 female children. During the same period, the total emigration was 718 souls, 403 of these being to foreign ports, and 315 to ports within the colony. These numbers consisted of 517 males, and 95 female adults and 10 female children.

OUTBREAK IN AN AUSTRIAN PRISON.—A riot lately took place among the prisoners confined in the prison of Stein, in Austria. The outbreak had been planned for some time, and a baker's son, who had been condemned to several years' imprisonment for incendiarism, was chosen as the leader. At last, when about 200 of the prisoners were assembled in the central workshop, one of the gaolers entered the place bringing the breakfast. Some of the men began to murmur, "We do not like the food! Death to the gaoler!" and at the same time the turnkey was knocked down and the breakfast thrown about. The rest of the prisoners, thinking that the moment had come for the proposed outbreak, tore down the doors, broke the windows, and wrenched the iron bars out. Eight of the men, having hold of a large bench, used it as a battering ram, with which they beat down a part of the wall, and obtained access to the passage leading to the outer wall. Here, however, their progress was stopped, for, an alarm having been given, a piquet of soldiers arrived, and the rioters retreated in disorder, uttering violent threats. When order was restored, all the prisoners were ordered to stand up in the courtyard, and 100 of the most violent were sentenced to receive the bastinado, twenty-five to thirty blows being given to each. One of the men, named Kramer who had during the riot endeavoured to set fire to the building, was in addition condemned to imprisonment in irons for five weeks. The other prisoners were all sentenced to punishments of various kinds.

The Metropolitan of Works has agreed to a proposition that King-street and New King-street, Covent-Garden, should cease to bear those names, and be called henceforth by the title of Garrick-street. Considering that there are no fewer than thirty King streets in London, and probably many more not named in the Post Office Guide, it cannot be said that this is the only change required. To say nothing of five King Edward streets, one King Edward-terrace, one King Edward's road, two King William streets, ten King's roads, twenty-five Queen streets, sixteen Queen's roads; besides "rows" and "terraces" of the same denominations; there are probably fifty bewildering variations of the same names, as in "uppers," "lowers," "littles," "greaters," and so forth. It is time common sense made itself felt in this direction. The number of George and John streets is tiresome; the name of Victoria appears in thirty cases in London. Some time since the city authorities saw the ridiculous side of this matter, and gave us Farringdon road, instead of Victoria road. The choice of Garrick's name is a sensible one, apt to the locality where it has hitherto been honoured only by a tavern sign. There is one Shakspeare road, where there are countless Charles streets; no Chaucer-street, where there are sixteen Charlotte streets; and the name of Albert occurs in the directory nearly thirty times. There is a host of illustrious names not less in need of honour than these, but yet unhonoured.

LIGHTING MOSCOW WITH GAS.—We read in the Hague *Dagblad*:—M. N. D. Goldsmid, of this town, has acquired a concession for lighting Moscow with gas. It is granted for thirty years, and gives him an exclusive privilege of laying gas pipes and other fittings in the streets of Moscow for that time. The number of public gas-lamps is to be 19,000, and private buildings will require 150,000 lights. Moscow has more than 400 hotels, and 3000 coffee-houses, inns, and ginshops; these are open all night, as the inhabitants seldom go to bed before two or three in the morning, and during the winter scarcely ever remain in the street. The number of shops and magazines is four times greater than in St. Petersburg. According to the terms of the contract, the gas will cost for the private lighting 5 roubles, or 9f. 50c. per 1000 cubic feet (English measure). The concession will require colossal gasworks; but there can be no doubt it promises in a financial point of view good results.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late SAMUEL T. HUGHES, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, to move from his mother's residence, Albion House, Elizabeth-street South, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at nine o'clock precisely. JOHN HILL and CO., undertakers, King and Riley streets. No circulars will be issued.

LESSONS IN RIDING.—Mr. LAUDER begs to inform his pupils and friends, that he has REMOVED his Riding Establishment to the Fairy Bower, Manly Beach. Ladies supplied with habits, &c., and parties accommodated with board and residence, dinners, or anything they may require, at the house.

T. WESTROPP, M.R.C.S. (pupil of Sir W. Wilde), OCULIST and AURIST, 223, Castlereagh-street.

DENISON HOUSE,
376, 378, and 380, George-street,
conducted by
FRANCIS GILES.
CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
JOHN THOMPSON begs to inform the numerous patrons of
DENISON HOUSE,
and the LADIES of SYDNEY and COUNTRY, that the
NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE,
is now being
CARRIED ON,
and will be CONTINUED throughout the
MONTH OF FEBRUARY.
The WHOLE OF THE SUMMER STOCK now remaining
IS BEING SUBMITTED FOR SALE,
AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS,
in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE, and make room for
AUTUMN NOVELTIES
expected NEXT MONTH.
Catalogues of the departments to be had on application or sent by post gratis.
Doors open at half-past 9, close at half-past 5.

All parcels will be delivered the following morning unless especially requested on the day purchased, when they will be delivered at once.
Denison House.

DENISON HOUSE,
George-street,
Opposite the Bank of New South Wales,
Conducted by FRANCIS GILES.
CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
In order to clear out the whole of the extensive and superior stock of Gentlemen's Ready-made Clothing, Hats, and Mercery, a great reduction has been made in the prices.
Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for securing first-class Clothing at extremely low prices.
The NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE is now on, and will continue during this month with the view of disposing of all the Summer Stock.
The attention of Gentlemen is respectfully solicited to this sale.
JOHN THOMPSON, Denison House, George-street.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—FOR SALE THIS DAY.

LADIES'.
No. 1. ALL LINEN, 1s 6d PER DOZEN
No. 2. ALL LINEN, 1s 11d PER DOZEN
No. 3. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 2s 11d PER DOZEN
No. 3. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 1s 5½d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 4. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 3s 11d PER DOZEN
No. 4. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 1s 5½d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 5. BEST QUALITY, HEMMED, 4s 9d PER DOZEN
No. 5. HEMMED, BEST QUALITY, 2s 4½d THE HALF-DOZEN.

GENTLEMEN'S.
No. 1. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 3s 4½d the HALF-DOZEN
No. 1. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 6s 9d PER DOZEN
No. 2. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 4s 9d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 2. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 9s 6d PER DOZEN
No. 3. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 10s 9d PER DOZEN
No. 3. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 5s 4½d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 4. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 6s THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 4. BEST QUALITY, 12s PER DOZEN.
☞ The above goods are all hemmed ready for use.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

NEW GOODS, JUST LANDED.—
4 CASES RICH BLACK GLACES.
WIDE BLACK GLACES, 12 yards, £1 9s 6d the dress.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street.

NEW DESIGNS
IN
FLOOR CLOTHS,
JUST LANDED,
FOR HALL, STAIRS, AND ROOMS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

JUST LANDED.—
2 CASES WIDE BELTS,
WIDE BLACK BELTS, 1s 6d
WIDE BELTS, all silk, all colours, 1s 11d.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED on SATURDAY next, for the purpose of TAKING STOCK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

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LAST WEEK OF THE SALE PREVIOUS TO TAKING STOCK.
1000 MOHAIR DRESSES to be cleared out at 4s 9d, worth 10s 6d.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE previous to taking Stock.
700 FRENCH GRENADINE DRESSES to be cleared out at 6s 9d, worth 12s 6d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE previous to stock taking. The whole of the SUMMER STOCK to be cleared out.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

600 FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS to be cleared out at 6s 9d the dress, worth 12s 6d.

All SUMMER and FANCY GOODS in every department have been reduced regardless of cost.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

350 PRINTED MUSLIN DRESSES, reduced to 4s 6d, worth 8s 6d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
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LAST WEEK OF THE SALE, previous to taking Stock.
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ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

MRS. MAY'S Baby Linen, Underclothing, and Millinery Warehouse, 341, George-st., next Bank N.S.W.

C. H. MAY'S Hosiery, Glove, and Shirt Warehouse, Cavendish House, next Bank of New South Wales

ARRIVAL OF WINTER FASHIONS.—FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, beg respectfully to state to the ladies of Sydney and country that they have just received a very choice lot of winter goods, and owing to the dulness of trade are compelled to submit them for sale fully 35 per cent. below present cost.
BLACK SILKS.—The great advance in prices of raw or unwoven silks must of necessity increase the value of all manufactured silks, FAHEY and CO. are, however, at the present able to supply every class of Black Silks at a cost unaffected by any fluctuation in the silk market.
We now submit a few of the leading prices, and the public are invited to inspect our present stock.
FAHEY and CO.
35 per cent. under cost, black glace silk, 2s 3d per yard
35 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 2s 6d ditto, worth 3s 9d
35 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 2s 8d ditto, worth 3s 11d
35 ditto ditto, black ducape silk, 2s 3d ditto
35 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 2s 6d ditto, worth 3s 6d
35 ditto ditto, black gros silk, 2s 9d ditto, worth 3s 9d
35 ditto ditto, black grain silk, 3s ditto, worth 4s 6d
35 ditto ditto, black corded silk, 3s 3d ditto, worth 4s 9d
35 ditto ditto, new tartan silk, 27s 6d full dress
35 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 28s 6d ditto
35 ditto ditto, black checked silk, 30s ditto
35 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 30s ditto
35 ditto ditto, new checked silks, 32s full dress
35 ditto ditto, new crossover ditto, 35s full dress
35 ditto ditto, plain glace ditto, 42s full dress
35 ditto ditto, new bright ditto, 42s full dress
35 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 42s full dress.
A new fabric for cheap and useful winter dresses, the Mexican Cloth, all colours, checked, striped, and plain, 6s 9d full dress.
FAHEY and CO., King-street.

SKIRTS, made up, in elegant variety. Black silk skirts at 42s. FAHEY and CO.

450 BLACK SILK MANTLES, the newest fashions, which must be sold regardless of cost.

35 PER CENT. below cost, our entire stock of Drapery
35 ditto ditto ditto ditto
35 ditto ditto ditto ditto
35 ditto ditto ditto ditto
35 ditto ditto ditto ditto
French merinos, winceys, French twill, black coburgs, black lustres, prints, calico, flannels, stays, stockings, parachutes, collars and cuffs, blankets, counterpanes, and sheetings, all must be sold, if possible.
FAHEY and CO., King-street.

NOTICE.—The Trustees in the Estate of Mr. P. Fitzgerald, Draper, of Brickfield-hill, have decided on Selling the Entire Stock regardless of cost. Sale commences on MONDAY, March 6th. JOHN MORRIS and CO.

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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY FOR GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.
GLOVES COLLARS
SHIRTS SCARFS,
and OUTFITTING GOODS of every description,
CHARLES RUDD and CO.,
Importers,
Wholesale and Retail Hosiers and Outfitters,
454, George-street
(Opposite Lassetter's).
Storekeepers supplied at wholesale prices.

SUMMER HATS and CAPS, ex late arrivals.—B. MOUNTCASTLE has much pleasure in calling attention to his large stock of Hats and Caps, consisting of black and drab Paris beaver and shell ditto; black and drab mohair; merino ditto, of the latest fashion; soft-top Brightons, Richmonds, Windsors, Sydney, straw ditto, and Ford's washing hats, &c. Hats and caps made to order. 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

FRUIT, Fruit.—On SALE, 400 Cases of Adelaide APPLES. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—The FURNITURE of a small House can be had at a valuation. On view, 144, Palmer-street, near the Scotch Church.

FOR SALE, first class COW and CALF. Apply 42, Riley-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN, of business habits, wishes a SITUATION in a light business. A. B., HERALD.

A LADY requires a comfortable HOME in a small private family, where she can have the partial use of a private sitting room. Address H. L., Mr. Mader, George-street.

A YOUNG Gentleman, engaged during the day, wishes for partial Board and Residence, in a family residing about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Post Office. State terms to B. B. S., HERALD Office.

AN active, steady Man, with good education, requires a SITUATION in an Office or Store; first-class references, and security if required. Apply W. H., HERALD Office.

BALMAIN.—Small JOB for Gardener who can mow. BATES, Thames-street.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—Wanted, a respectable middle-aged FEMALE, to fill the office of resident teacher to the Protestant children. Applicants can obtain all information at the Asylum.
GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for APPRENTICES. Mrs. EDWARDS, 149, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-st.

PINT BOTTLES Wanted. J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

STOCK HORSES.—Wanted, 10 good weight carriers. GIBSON'S Horse Repository, op. School of Arts.

TO JOINERS.—Wanted, a Picture Frame Maker—none but experienced hands. Apply C. FURSE'S.

TO GILDERS.—Wanted, a first-rate HAND, at C. FURSE'S Gilding Establishment, opp. Royal Hotel.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND. CLARKSON and PICKERING, George-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, Six good HANDS—taking stock in Brickfield-hill. Apply to JOHN MORRIS and CO., 90, King-street.

TO JOURNALISTS and LITERARY MEN.—Wanted, a Gentleman as CONTRIBUTOR to a daily paper, with a view to editorship. Qualifications must be first-class. Applications strictly confidential. Address JOURNALIST, care of Langley's Telegraphic Agency, Sydney.

TO TRADESMEN, MERCHANTS, and others.—The advertiser, who is collecting accounts for several city houses, is open to extend his connection. Rents and debts promptly recovered. Address G. A., 71, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO INVALIDS.—Wanted, by a respectable Man of experience, a SITUATION as Attendant. Good references and accustomed to the sea. MEDICUS, HERALD Office.

TEAMS WANTED FOR
Wagga Wagga
Adelong
Gundagai
Lambing Flat
Bathurst
Mudgee.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.,
York-street.

VIOLINIST wanted, one evening in the week. Apply this morning. F. W. KIRBY, Market-street.

WANTED, a MAN to MOW, and make himself useful. 42, Riley-street.

WANTED, a MAN to DRIVE a horse and dray. 407, Kent-street, three doors from Market-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 13, to mind a baby. Apply Mrs. ELLIS, 15, Greek-street, Glebe.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a Situation as BARMAID. M. L., HERALD Office.

WAITER.—Wanted, a MAN who understands his duty. Royal Hotel Company.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply to JOHN HODGSON, whip maker, near Fairfield railway station.

WANTED, good second-hand BOOKS. SKINNER'S, next Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY, 15; must read and write. 194, Sussex-street, four doors from Market-street.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT by a first-class BARMAN. Apply Z. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED to Buy, left off Clothing. Mrs. M'CAFFERY, Market and Elizabeth sts. Notes attended to.

WANTED, to Purchase Shares in the A. S. N. Co. Address (stating particulars) No. 16, HERALD Office.

WANTED, two respectable GIRLS, general servant and nurse. Mrs. VILES, Darling-st., Balmain.

WANTED, by an experienced hand, a SITUATION as Photographer. Address J. H. C., 20, Erskine-st.

WANTED, by a young man and his wife, a SITUATION. Address C. H. J., 20, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, as apprentice to the boot and shoe making. G. HARRIS, Camperdown.

WANTED, to engage a MAN to play the VIOLIN, at an hotel in the country. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-st.

WANTED, an active, steady BOY. Apply 251, Albion-street, corner of Bourke-street, at 8 o'clock.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Strathene Cottage, Phillip-street, Waterview Bay, Balmain.

WANTED, a thorough good General SERVANT. 201, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a Single MAN, to work in a store. Apply to J. SCANLAN, Paddington.

WANTED, Two HAMMERMEN. G. B. MACKENZIE, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a strong GIRL. Apply at 144, Prince-street.

WANTED, a RUNNER, to call at 144, Sussex-street, opposite the Market Wharf.

WANTED, a steady Old MAN, to make himself generally useful. Pelican Hotel, Newtown.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. JAMES, 407, Kent-street, near Market-street.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s. to 18s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, as Porter. Apply Mrs. WEEKS, 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. M'CARTHY, Prince-street North.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. ASSENHEIM, 79, Goulburn-street East.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Mrs. E. HORDERN, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. C. SMITH, Parker-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. DOUGLASS, 702, George-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 14. Mrs. J. RONEY, 276, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at Mrs. HARRIS'S, Enmore Road, Newtown.

WANTED, a sober, steady, elderly woman as General SERVANT. Mrs. EVANS, 184, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a good HORSESHOER. Apply to W. SWAN, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. TAYLOR, Elizabeth-street, Paddington.

WANTED, MEN, to make kip boots and women's lace boots. E. KENNEDY, Erskine-street.

WANTED, good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Forest Flower Hotel, 318, Kent-street.

WANTED, experienced General SERVANT; also Laundress, to take washing home. 244, George-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful, at 79, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 12 or 14, to assist in housework. Apply 247, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL for housework. Apply at the Turon Inn, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one that can wash and iron. Mrs. ANDREWS, draper, Botany Road.

WANTED, an elderly Man or Woman, to assist in the cooking. 241, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a COOK and HOUSEMAID. Apply Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, 10 good Stock HORSES, weight carriers. GIBSON'S Horse Repository, op. School of Arts.

WANTED, a Coach Painter; also a Coach Trimmer. J. KEAREY'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a BAKER for the country. Apply W PRITCHARD, 17 and 19, King-street.

WANTED, a Professional GARDENER. No others need apply. THOMAS LEWIS, Mort's Cottage, Double Bay. Good wages.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 4, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a GIRL who can cook plain, wash, and iron. Apply to Mrs. ROSS, grocer, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable thorough General Servant. Apply, between 10 and 12, Mrs. HOPKINS, 31, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, to purchase a small Second-hand SPRING-CART and HARNESS, cheap. Apply, from 10 to 12, SOUTH, poulterer, Old Market.

WANTED, a NEEDLEWOMAN, with satisfactory references. Apply at Mrs. LOGAN'S, 5, Rialto-terrace, before 9, or after 5 o'clock.

WANTED, a female General SERVANT, one that can wash and iron. Apply Mrs. BULLARD, Arundel-terrace, Parramatta Road.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to proceed with a family on a short return voyage. MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a SERVANT, who can wash, iron, and milk. Mrs. ROBERTS, next Railway Bridge, Newtown.

WANTED, to purchase a three or four room HOUSE, a Shop preferred, for ready cash; must be freehold. Address 28, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, for the country, an experienced NURSERY GOVERNESS. Apply, from 10 to 1, Fig Tree Cottage, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a young MAN, to work in a garden. Apply W. PIMM, butcher, Crown-street, Surry-hills, between the hours of 9 and 10.

WANTED, Employment for good Cooks, Laundresses, House and Parlour Maids, Nurse Girls, Needlewomen, Working Housekeepers, Farm Servants, at the HOME, Darlinghurst, near the gaol, this week.

WANTED, a respectable married MAN, and Wife, for a Country Store; a man with some knowledge of butchering preferred. Apply to Mr. JOHN MILLS, wholesale grocer, 705, George-street South.

WANTED, a respectable person as COOK and LAUNDRESS; must have good references. Apply to Mrs. CHARLES MULLER, 162, Phillip-street.

WANTED, for Queensland, a first-class CUTTER; also, an experienced MILLINER and a good SALESWOMAN. Apply C. NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO.

WANTED, a respectable young Man, as Head WAITER. Must be competent to do his duty. Also, a clean active youth, as Under Waiter. Apply Mr. BRADFORD, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL, as COOK and LAUNDRESS; also a young GIRL to help in the housework and go on errands. Apply at Mr. MAYHEW'S, 122, William-street, corner of Dowling-street.

WANTED, a first-rate DRAPER for a Country Store. Salary no object. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock, this day to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO.

WANTED, General SERVANT; must be a good cook and smart housemaid, willing and quick over work; testimonials required; wages good. Apply at the Police Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, to Purchase 2000 well-bred HEIFERS, from 1 to 4 years old, delivered on the "Willandra Billybong," between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers. Apply R. PEEL RAYMOND, 19, Bridge-street.

WANTED, for the country, a JUNIOR HAND for the drapery department. Apply, from 10 to 11, at WALFORD and SPARKE'S, opposite the Market George-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman of some years' experience in the management of stock, a SITUATION as SUPERINTENDENT or OVERSEER. Highest references. Address RIVERINA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, for the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, two respectable Persons as ATTENDANTS; also a competent Senior LAUNDRESS and two Assistant ditto. Apply, without delay, to the Superintendent.

WANTED, an active business PARTNER, with a moderate capital and good connection, to join an established wholesale wine and spirit trade. Expenses small, and business safe. Principals only. Apply to R. M. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a FURNISHED COTTAGE, of 4 or 5 rooms and kitchen, water laid on; neighbourhood of Paddington, Double Bay, or Waverley preferred. Address by letter, stating terms, &c., to X., care of W. Spain, Esq., Exchange.

WANTED, by a young man just arrived from England, a SITUATION as Gas Blacksmith. Can make wrought iron gas fittings, and is thoroughly efficient in all its branches. Has no objection to make himself generally useful. Address BLACKSMITH, HERALD Office.

£30 WANTED, for six months; good interest will be given. A., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS Vacant, at Mrs. WEBSTER'S, corner of Margaret and York sts., Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with board, at Miss WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-st., op. Domain Gate.

APARTMENTS vacant, with BOARD. 43, Hunter-street, corner of Castlereagh-street.

A HANDSOME ROOM vacant, with Board. Full view of harbour. 3, Challoner's-buildings, Prince-st.

APARTMENTS for gentlemen, or lady and gentleman. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187, Premier-terrace, William-st.

APARTMENTS, furnished; or Board and Residence, 20, Wynyard-square.

A SUITE of Apartments vacant, at Mrs. BRADY'S, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

ASHFIELD.—A Lady and Gentleman can meet with agreeable BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family. Position healthy and pleasant; piano, and vehicle, if desired. M. M., Mr. Hagen's, 287, George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Cards at Mr. BRENNAN'S, grocer, 151, William-street.

BOARD and Residence, Change of Air. Drummoyne House, Liverpool. Terms moderate. Every attention.

BOARD and Residence.—A quiet home with large comfortable bedroom, on moderate terms. U., HERALD Office.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, a first-class Family RESIDENCE, 10 rooms; large garden, and every convenience. Apply to E. RAMSAY, Darling-street, Balmain.

BOTANY.—To Market Gardeners and others.—To LET, for a term of years, about FOURTEEN ACRES of LAND, on which are erected Three Cottages, stable, &c., one of which would be suitable for a factory. The land is enclosed with a good fence, and small portion is under cultivation. It may be taken together or in lots. Apply to Mr. E. HAYES, near Hollinshed's.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE for gentlemen, 127, Prince-street, Church-hill.

HOTEL to LET, in the centre of Sydney, near the Theatre. Rent low, incoming easy; weekly expenses small. A rare opportunity for a good business man. Apply HICHENS GEDYE, George-street.

HOTEL to LET, doing an excellent business, capable of great improvement. The house, appurtenances, appointments, furniture, fixtures, and fittings up of the first order—£300. HICHENS GEDYE, 448, George-street.

MANLY BEACH.—Clarendon Hotel. APARTMENTS VACANT.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, a well-furnished HOUSE, 7 rooms; rent low. Apply Brighton Baths.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, a COTTAGE, furnished. Apply to Mr. BAGNALL, Manly Beach.

MANLY BEACH.—Board and Residence for Gentlemen, at 3, Ellensville-terrace, Corso, Manly Beach.

MANLY BEACH.—CLARENDON HOTEL, by Mrs. and the Misses HORNER, late of the Clarendon, England. Superior apartments vacant.

NORTH-TERRACE, Macquarie-street.—To LET the HOUSE lately occupied by H. C. BURNELL, Esq. Apply to Mr. FAIRFAX, HERALD Office.

OFFICE TO LET, superior accommodation. Apply HOUSEKEEPER, 227, George-street, opp. Bridge-street.

OFFICE and STORE to LET, 30 x 30; rent, per annum. Mr. PEDEN, Pitt-street.

ONE or Two Furnished Bedrooms and Sitting-room in a private family; terms moderate. 244, Pitt-street.

PELICAN HOTEL, Newtown.—To LET, large Assembly Room; also 3-stall Stable, Coach-house, and Paddock.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, thorough good business, well known to the trade as a paying concern. The landlord being bound by Hymen's bonds to cut the old and cast anchor in another bay, lease, license, and furniture a bargain. Apply, sharp.
HICHENS GEDYE, George street, near Royal Hotel.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.—To LET or for SALE, in the Town of DUNGOG, the Mill, Cottage, Stables, and Paddock formerly known as KERMODE'S. The mill building is in good order, being very strongly built of brick, with strong iron-bark beams and nearly new. The boiler has been little used and is one of the best in the country. On the rest of the machinery over £400 were laid out within the last 18 months. The surrounding district is known as being among the best grain producing ones in the country.
For further particulars apply to the proprietor, M. M. CAMPBELL, 239, Sussex-street, Sydney; or to Messrs. DODDS and CO., auctioneers, East Maitland.

STORAGE, Wynyard-street, No. 5.—Goods stored, or the entire use of one or two flats may be had, at moderate terms.

TO LET, STORE, in Wynyard-lane. JAMES MILSON, jun., Box 218, Post Office.

TO LET, two comfortable HOUSES, 280 and Riley-st. South. M'CULLOCH, 119, King-street.

TO LET, near Railway Station, Newtown, a HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen. W. BAILEY, next house.

TO LET, HOUSE, six rooms, water laid on. Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, No. 8, Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park; £84. Mr. BURDEKIN, Brougham-street.

TO LET, Fern Cottage, corner of Crown and William streets. Mr. BURDEKIN, Brougham-street.

TO LET.—OFFICES to Let, in 119, King-street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, that Old Established Grocer's SHOP, with Fixtures complete. 117, Bathurst-street East.

TO LET, large SHOP and dwelling. Apply Mr. DALY, George-street, opposite

TO LET, a four-roomed COTTAGE, in Gloucester-street North. Apply P. FARRELLY, next door.

TO LET, the PREMISES occupied by the undersigned, No. 30, Hunter-street.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.

TO LET, the first Floor of a large Store, on Brickfield-hill, 50 x 30, suitable for a carpenter's shop or goods store. Apply to R. NOTT, 634, George-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, HOUSE, 8 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply M. F. JOSEPHSON, 282, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in King-street East, a first-class RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, &c., Mrs. DENHAM, No. 1, Enmore-terrace.

TO LET, the whole or part of a FURNISHED HOUSE of eight rooms, kitchen, &c., in first-rate situation; rent moderate. Address HOUSE, care of Mr. Mailer, stationer, George-street.

TO LET, a bargain, at Balmain, the HOUSE late in the occupation of Mr. Black, opposite Volunteer Hotel, Darling-street, with fruit garden in front, large yard in rear. Apply to RAPHAEL, Margaret-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE and Shop, Darling-street, Balmain, recently occupied by Mr. Verey, as a boot and shoe establishment; contains 6 rooms, in thorough repair; abundance of water; and the premises substantially enclosed. Apply to PATRICK HUGH O'BRIEN, on the premises; or at Mrs. DAVIDSON'S, 245, Kent-street.

TO LET—immediate possession can be given—CANNINGTON VILLA, Newtown, the late residence of A. T. Holroyd, Esq., containing four large rooms, servants' room and kitchen, garden and orchard tastefully laid out, and several large well-grassed paddocks. Apply to Mr. FAIRFAX, 444, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

TO LET, a first-class Family RESIDENCE, situated in Upper William-street, containing 13 rooms, kitchen, pantry, and out-houses, coach-house, and stable. Commanding a charming view over the harbour. Immediate possession can be given. For further particulars apply WILLIAM HARMER, 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

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